Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 144 No. 2 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — July 12, 1943

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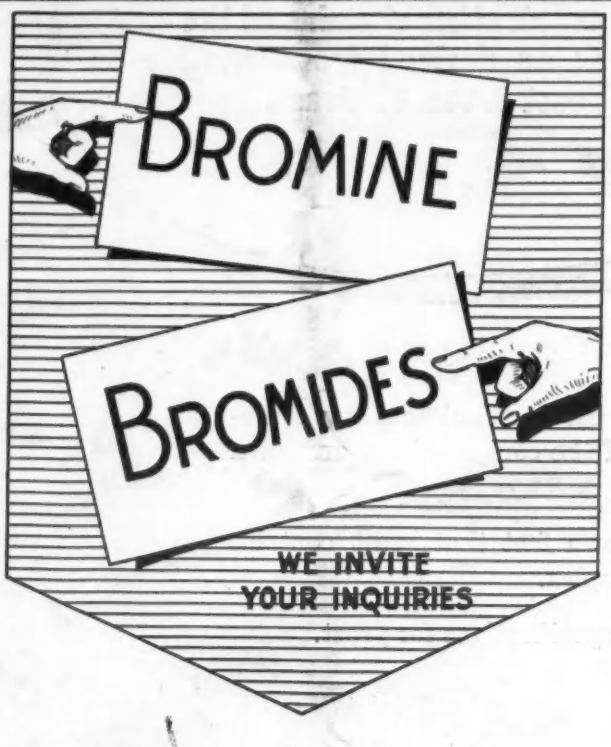

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Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers

No. 2 | **July 12, 1943** | **Volume 144**

BEW-RFC Squabble Has Second Round

OPD Washington Bureau

Vice-president Wallace's charges that Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had impeded the war imports program were countered July 5 by Mr. Jones in a long letter to Chairman Carter Glass of the senate appropriations committee. The tenor of this communication is that, if any agency can be accused of holding up the war effort, it is the Board of Economic Warfare, and not RFC. Mr. Jones denounced the Vice-president as having used "unscrupulous tactics," "half-truths and no truths at all," and at least one "falsehood out of whole cloth." He also indirectly accused Mr. Wallace of using methods bordering on the "hysterical," squandering the people's money, and placing postwar ideologies ahead of war procurement.

Mr. Jones's detailed reply to the Wallace charges, which he promised when Mr. Wallace broke into print with his accusations, came at a time when Mr. Wallace was out of town, but Milo Perkins, executive director of BEW, jumped into the fray to support Mr. Wallace, saying that Mr. Jones "has thrown up a smoke screen, but he has not proved and cannot prove that he bought what the Vice-president charged him with not buying." Mr. Perkins added:—

If Mr. Jones would publish a simple statement indicating the imported raw materials actually warehoused in government stockpiles as of either December 7, 1941, or April 13, 1942, it would become apparent to everyone that he failed dismally to build the government stockpiles authorized and directed by Congress some eighteen months before Pearl Harbor.

One of the things Mr. Wallace stressed in his report on Mr. Jones was the handling of the quinine procurement program. He accused Mr. Jones of stalling and giving too much thought to the possible money loss to the RFC. Mr. Jones in his reply (see special item) said that the statement was "full of distortions, omissions and inaccuracies." Defending Mr. Wallace's charge on this score,

—Continued on page 51

Vitamin D Patents Are Held Invalid

OPD Washington Bureau

Patents governing the manufacture of vitamin D, from which the University of Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation was said to have earned more than $7,500,000 in royalties, were declared invalid by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco July 1.

George I. Haight, president of the foundation, said that the ruling woud be appealed. The patents were obtained by Dr. Harry Steenbock of the University of Wisconsin.

Army Disposal Policy For Surplus Property Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Complete overhauling of the Army's procedures for disposing of surplus government-owned and Army-controlled industrial property to the end that such property may find its way back into the war production program with the utmost speed, or into civilian channels if the war program does not require it, was announced July 6 by the War Department. The new procedures eliminate many present requirements that entailed delays in disposal of such surpluses, and permit their sale to private jobbers, wholesalers and dealers when there is no immediate known use for them under existing army war production contracts or by other government agencies.

The new procedure authorizes Army disposal of indusrial property for direct war use at any time by sale or lease to war contractors; by transfer to other War Department components or to the Navy; and by transfer to the American Red Cross and the United Service Organizations. For the purposes of expediting and to insure disposal to the best possible advantage, all surplus property under

—Continued on page 36

Chemical Allocations Issued For July by War Board

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board July 9 made public the distribution of chemicals for July under the allocation orders of the Chemicals Division. This is the tenth report in the series of monthly releases. The chemicals allocated amounted in value to a figure well over $100,000,000 for the month of July. This increase over last month was accounted for by the issuance of new orders and by the inclusion of figures for several orders covering longer periods.

The allocated military chemicals are the essential raw materials for the production of all the explosives, propellants, war gases and other chemical combat items; Aviation, Naval, Ordnance and Signal Corps insulation; special protective coatings for military vehicles and guns; and special paints for war and merchant ships. In addition, these chemicals include other materials indispensable to the construction of all types of aircraft and ships.

Tabulated below, by percentage, are the civilian end uses to which the various chemicals under allocation were allotted. The percentage figures show the relationship between the amount requested and the amount allotted. Where limitation orders govern an end use, however, the percentage figure indicates the proportion of the permitted usage which received raw material.

Acetic Anhydride

Requests were granted in full for plastics, aspirin, acetanilid, acetophenetedin and all other uses for which it was requested, with the exception of cellulose acetate yarn and staple fibre which were cut 15 percent.

Acrylin Resins

First grade materials were allocated in full for essential civilian and industrial uses, such as: health and safety equipment; pen parts and drafting instruments; watch crystals and instrument lenses; chemical-resistant paints and coatings; pressure-sensitive adhesives and textile inpregnants. Off-grade materials were allocated, as requested, for industrial machine guards, novelties and various personal items.

Acrylonitrile

Denied for civilian consumption

Alkanolamines

Monoethanolamine-chemical manufacturing and emulsion requests denied. Small order resale requests were cut 50 percent. All requests for other uses granted in full.

Diethylethanolamine.—Requests for facturing and resale requests were cut 50 percent. All requests for other uses allocated in full.

Diethylehanolamine.—Requests for chemical manufacturing denied. All other requests granted in full.

Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous

The current supply of anhydrous aluminum chloride was adequate and all requests for essential uses were granted in full.

Ammonia, Anhydrous

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

—Continued on page 54

—O-P-D—

Donald Davis Shifted In WPB Lineup

Donald D. Davis has been shifted from the position of Operations Vice-chairman of the War Production Board to the vice-chairmanship formerly held by Ralph J. Cordiner.

Reporting to Mr. Davis in his new vice-chairmanship will be the Facilities Bureau, the Office of Progress Reports and the Office of Special Projects, the Office of Production Research and Development, the Statistics Division, the Procurement Policy Division, the Resources Protection Board and the Planning Committee.

Donald D. Davis

—Continued on page 68

—O-P-D—

Virgin Olive Oil Ad. Claims Hit

OPD Washington Bureau

Lekas & Drivas, Inc., importer and distributor of olive oil, New York, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from disseminating any advertisement which represents that its products designated "Aristocratic Imported Virgin Olive Oil" and "L. & D. Olive Oil" have any specific thereapeutic value in the treatment or prevention of any disease or condition.

Olive oil, the commission finds, does not have the therapeutic and nutri-

—Continued on page 53

—O-P-D—

Mint Oil Plant Ready in California

Shafter, Cal., July 5, 1943

A new mint distillation plant has been built here under the direction of George Osterkamp, field representative for the Vick Chemical Company. The mint crop is a new one in the Shafter area and is grown under irrigation in the hot climate, where normal Summer temperatures run between 110° and 118° F. The soil has proved suitable for heavy yield and

—Continued on page 62

Sulfamic Acid Allocation Control Is Revoked

OPD Washington Bureau

Increased production of sulfamic acid and its derivatives has made it possible to revoke order M-242 governing allocation of these materials, the War Production Board has announced. The revocation became effective July 6.

Sulfamic acid and its derivatives are used in flameproofing textiles, as leather softeners, in the manufacture of dyestuffs and dry colors, and for electroplating. Sulfamic acid derivatives are also used as weed killers. Order M-242 was issued originally October 3, 1942.

Fats and Oils Stockpiling In Government War Plans

(Excerpt from statement by Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, to senate committee on appropriations, in reply to charges made by Vice-President Wallace [OPD, July 5, 1943], with reference to the purchase abroad by RFC of critical and strategic materials).

Castor Seeds

Mr. Wallace states that on November 19, 1941, OPM recommended to RFC the purchase of 178,571 long-tons of castor seed and that as of April 13, 1942, none, had been purchased. The facts are:—

November 19, 1941, OPM recommended that the RFC underwrite the purchase of 400,000,000 pounds (178,571 long-tons) of castor seeds during the year 1942. OPA recommended further that the agreement provide for government purchase on the following conditions:—

1. Government will purchase for stockpile that proportion of the total not taken up by private industry through regular channels of direct purchase, except when a specific purchase will prevent slip (shipment) to Axis countries.

2. That such purchase will be made under conditions agreeable to OPM with respect to price and quality.

It was agreed that Brazil's production was adequate to meet the requirements and that castor seeds would be included in our over-all purchase agreement with Brazil, made in May, 1941.

On December 4, 1941, the State Department cabled the embassy in

—Continued from page 46

—O-P-D—

Quinine Progress In the War Program

(Excerpt from statement by Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, to senate committee on appropriations, in reply to charges made by Vice-President Wallace [OPD, July 5, page 3], with reference to the purchase abroad by RFC of critical and strategic materials).

Mr. Wallace's statement about quinine and chinchona bark from which quinine is produced, and about the so-called "Fischer Project," is full of distortions, omissions, and inaccuracies.

Here are the facts:—

Quinine Purchases

August, 1941, we bought 2,000,000 ounces of quinine as recommended by OPM. The next recommendation to buy quinine came in a letter from Morris Rosenthal, assistant director of BEW, which was received by us Janu-

—Continued on page 52

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

July 9, 1943	July 2, 1943	July 10, 1942
137.6	**136.5**	**143.2**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

The farm influence on prices had an inning last week in the markets for chemicals and related materials, as well as in the subsidy fight. Prices of egg albumen and yolk, already two-and-one-third times what they were four years ago, were given another big hoisting, and this carried the general average of the markets to a new high for this year.

There was nothing of particular note among the war business orders from Washington during the week, some of which had to do with prices; some with quotas. Some expectations in both fields were not yet realized.

Business did not evidence a normal seasonal response as the new quarter came along. Too much of materials used agriculturally and thereabouts is now going into munitions or elastomers ("synthetic rubbers").

Soap Ceiling Studied For Industrial Goods

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has begun a survey of the entire industrial soap field with a view of possibly putting these soaps, sold in bulk quantities, under a dollars-and-cents ceiling. They now are priced under GMPR.

Officials said it was too early to make any predictions on what eventually may be done. Producers are being asked for information on their different brands—the anhydrous soap content, types of containers used, and the prices charged. Meetings with the industry will be held before any regulation is issued, it was stated.

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Drugs, Chemicals. — Procurement Div., Veterans Adm., Washington 25, D. C., invitation 14, opening July 23.

Essential Oils:—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 6, opening July 21.

Ferrosilicon: — 30,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., invitation S-6962/3, opening July 14.

Floor Oil: — 440 gallons, Asst. Chief, Service Division, Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Adm., Office of Buildings Manager, Room 5520, Interior Bldg., Washington 25, D. C., invitation 51-7-13 McN, opening July 13.

Fuel Oil:—Supplies for region 5; tank-wagon and drum deliveries; tankcar and transport-truck deliveries; under class 7 of the general schedule of supplies, supplement No. 1; as required during the period Aug. 1 to June 30; Procurement Div., Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C., invitation 7887-FO9, opening July 14.

Fuel Oil:—Supplies for region 6; tank-wagon and drum deliveries; tankcar, transport-truck, and marine deliveries; under class 7 of the general schedule of supplies supplement No. 1; as required during the period Aug. 1 to June 30; invitation 7886-FO9, opening July 14.

Laundry Soap:—1,120 pounds, Assistant Chief, Service Div., Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Adm., Office of Buildings Manager, Room 5520 Interior Bldg., Washington 25, D. C., invitation 57-7-14-im. opening July 14.

Paint, Oil, Varnish:—Supplies; Department of Interior; Purchasing Office, Indian Service Warehouse, Washington; opening July 22.

Rock Salt:—40 tons, Chief Clerk, Justice Bureau of Prisons, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo., invitation 17-809, opening July 14.

Soda Phosphate:—600-750 pounds, Asst. Chief, Service Div., Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, Office of Buildings, Manager, Room 5520, Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C., invitation 57-7-14-im, opening July 14.

—O-P-D—

Podophyllin Import Licenses Due in Britain

LONDON, July 9, 1943

Licenses for the import of limited quantities of podophyllin will be issued shortly by the government. Menthol, 105s to 110s per pound; Chinese peppermint, 102s 6d; matto grosso ipecac, 22s per pound, and minas, 18s 6d.

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Wooden Barrels Put Under Price Ceiling

OPD Washington Bureau

Tight wooden barrels and the wooden parts used in their manufacture were placed under a dollars-and-cents ceiling regulation July 9 by the office of Price Administration. Previously priced under GMPR, the barrels are now priced under MPR 424, and the maximums are retroactive to April 3, 1943.

For the highest grade barrels, such as bourbon barrels for aging whisky which are now being widely used in the chemical industry as substitutes for steel drums, the new maximums are lower than those previously provided. For the lower grade barrels, they are sharply higher.

Later another regulation is to be issued covering slack barrels.

—O-P-D—

Cellulose Plastics Allocating Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Procedure for filing applications and securing monthly allocations of cellulose plastics was changed July 10 by the War Production Board in an amendment to supplementary allocation order M-326-A.

The effect of the amendment is to change the time of the applications and allocations from the basis of the month in which deliveries are made, to the basis of the month in which the cellulose plastics are to be put into production. Previously the order provided for filing applications each month for delivery in the following month, but this was impracticable because the production and curing of these plastics in some cases requires considerably over a month.

Consistent with the change, an exemption was added to the order providing that cellulose plastics in process of manufacture on or before July 1 could be disposed of by the suppliers without WPB authorization.

—O-P-D—

Match Price Ceiling Raised On Less-Than-Case Lots

OPD Washington Bureau

Maximum prices for distributors of wood matches, which were established April 14 at 115 percent of the actual prices charged by the manufacturer, were increased by the Office of Price Administration July 9 to 120 percent for sales of less-than-case quantities and continued at 115 percent for deliveries of fuel cases.

The change, embodied in amendment 1 to MPR 365, is effective July 15.

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Penicillin Allocated

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board July 10 placed penicillin, the new, potent bactericide from mold, under allocation control. The medicinal is covered in allocation order M-338, effective July 16.

The order provides that a supplier (producer or distributor) seeking authorization to deliver must file form WPB-2947 (formerly PD-602) as soon as possible for the month of July and for succeeding months in time to reach the WPB Chemicals Division before the twenty-fifth of the month preceding the month of delivery.

Penicillin is to be allocated to the armed forces and for such civilian distribution as may be specifically authorized by WPB.

Flaxseed Crop Up Sharply

Flaxseed crop for 1943 was estimated by the government last Thursday at 53,008,000 bushels. This compared with an estimate last year of 41,592,000 bushels. The acreage on July 1 was 5,843,000 acres against 4,440,000 last year. The soybean acreage this year was 15,434,000 acres against 14,241,000 acres last year. Corn acreage this year 94,297,000 acres, against 89,408,000 acres and the indicated crop 2,706,552,000 bushels against 2,627,823,000 bushels.

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Preference Exclusions Extended

OPD Washington Bureau

Naphtha, petroleum insecticide bases, petroleum wax, and petrolatum were added to the list of petroleum products which may be delivered without preference ratings, the War Production Board announced July 9 in an amendment to preference rating exclusion order M-201.

The definition of lubricating oil, which also may be delivered without preference ratings, was changed in the amended order to include oil which is used for, or is suitable for lubrication, including, but not limited to, cutting, drawing, processing, soluble transformer, and white oils, which do not contain in excess of 50 percent by weight of additives or compounds.

Preference rating exclusion order M-201 serves to prevent overlapping and conflicts between allocation programs handled by PAW and those of WPB. Should difficulties be encountered in obtaining deliveries of the four products without preference ratings, applications should be made for relief to PAW on form PD-1A, accompanied by a letter in triplicate stating the reasons.

—O-P-D—

Inventory Replacement Form PD-1X Superseded

OPD Washington Bureau

WPB form PD-1X, used by distributors in obtaining priority assistance for replacing inventories, has been superseded by a new, simplified application titled WPB-547, it was announced by the Board July 9. The new form reduces paper work, and is expected to expedite the handling of requests for ratings. Copies are now available at field offices and can be used immediately.

PD-1X applications will be accepted to August 1; after that date only the new form will be valid.

—O-P-D—

Nitrate Fertilizer Permit Extended Six Months

OPD Washington Bureau

The general license granted by the Bureau of Mines to farmers and sharecroppers, authorizing them to purchase and possess sodium nitrate and ammonium nitrate for use as a fertilizer in the production of medicinal herbs, inedible oils, tobacco, food, and fiber crops was extended for another six months by the bureau June 30.

The general license, which relieves those covered by it from the duty of applying for an individual license, now runs through December 31, 1943.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Bristles Use, Imports Under Strict Control

OPD Washington Bureau

Limited use of imported pigs' and hogs' bristles has been permitted by the War Production Board in manufacture of paint brushes and other types of brushes for maintenance, repair and operating purposes. A similar limitation applies to bristles used in dental plate brushes.

At the same time, importation of bristles was put under strict controls. Bristles from China, India, and Russia (including Siberia) may be imported only by the Defense Supplies Corporation; imports of all other varieties of pigs' and hogs' bristles are subject to provisions of general imports order M-63.

Henceforth, purchases of "undressed" (or unprocessed) bristles from slaughter houses can be made only by processors authorized in writing by WPB. Authorizations will be subject to certain conditions and limitations, and will be issued only when the processor is equipped to dress domestic bristles according to WPB specifications.

To obtain authorizations, processors must submit samples of their products dressed according to WPB specifica-

—Continued on page 43

—O-P-D—

Drying Oils Quota Restrictions Explained

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has released the following communication from the paint, varnish and lacquer unit, Protective Coatings and Materials Section, Chemicals Division, War Production Board, dated July 6:—

The Protective Coatings Section is under the impression that many paint manufacturers do not have a clear understanding of the quota restrictions under order FDO-42. This has been indicated by requests from many parts of the country that the list of war agencies exempted from the quota restrictions of the order be broadened out to include housing, transport systems, public utilities and other essential industries.

The industry should understand that when quota restrictions were first placed on drying oils by War Production Board Order M-71 a certain amount of oil was made available to the industry for all purposes—military, essential civilian and civilian. This amount was set at 80 percent of the industry's average 1940-41 usage of all drying oils. Under order FDO-42 the total amount of oil available to the industry remains at that figure (50 percent quota plus 30 percent ex-

—Continued on page 43

—O-P-D—

Pressed Fish Oil Prices Raised by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Cents-per-pound maximum prices for pressed fish oil delivered in tankcars have been increased, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

This new action, amendment No. 36 to Revised Price Schedule No. 53, sets the price at 12.25c. per pound delivered, effective July 12. At present the maximum price for pressed fish oil is fixed at the highest price on October 1, 1941, or 111 percent of the highest price on November 26, 1941. Maximum prices for marine animal oils in tankcars, all duties and taxes paid, under the amendment, are:—

	Cents per pound
Whale oil, crude, No. 1, f.o.b. American ports	11.25
Sperm oil, crude, No. 1, f.o.b. American ports	7.75
Seal oil, No. 1, f.o.b. American ports	8.90
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. producer's plant, Atlantic coast	8.90
Sardine oil, crude, f.o.b. producer's plant, Pacific coast	8.90
Sardine oil, hydrogenated 52°, f.o.b. producer's plant, Pacific coast	10.90
Light, cold pressed fish oil (menhaden and sardine), fair average quality, delivered	12.25
Herring oil, crude, f.o.b. Seattle	8.90

—O-P-D—

S.J. Weinberg Quits War Board Post

Chairman Donald M. Nelson has announced that Sidney J. Weinberg, assistant to the chariman, has submitted his resignation on the advice of his physicians to get rest and medical treatment. Mr. Weinberg came to Washington in May, 1941, as one of Mr. Nelson's assistants in the Division of Purchases of the Office of Production Management.

Five years or more ago President Roosevelt recommended to Congress that it give serious consideration to the advisability of setting up an excess-profits tax law applicable to incomes of individuals. The proposal was turned down promptly and flatly as unworkable. The surtax schedule, in effect, is a tax on excess profits, it was claimed.

Today Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion is being given renewed consideration—not on any prodding by him but simply because Congress doesn't know where to turn to get the additional revenues needed by the Treasury. Congress may again say that an individual excess-profits tax is unworkable, but first it is going to examine into it and make sure. More will be heard about it when the House ways and means committee begins exploring the whole tax problem September 8.

Incidentally, the present feeling of members of the committee is that the $12,000,000,000 of new revenues asked for by the treasury can't be got from taxes even though the national income next year soars to the $150,000,000,000 mark predicted by experts. The most that can be additionally raised is $6,000,000,000 and even then it may be necessary to go to a general sales tax, they feel.

Nation Sold for Silver

The public has just been treated to another of those inexplicable instances of the administration's letting a situation get so far out of hand that it found itself in a straitjacket, forced to yield to pressure groups. Although everyone agreed that the government should sell its silver stocks for use in the war industries at 50 cents an ounce—that is everyone but the silver bloc which said the price must be 71.11 cents—Congress this week passed the Green bill (S. 35) to allow sales of the silver—at 71.11 cents an ounce.

It has been known for more than a year that war industries would have to resort to silver as a substitute metal for scarcer materials, but rather than have it out with the silver bloc when time was not so important, nothing was done about releasing this silver until now when plants are face to face with the threat of closing down for lack of materials.

The result is that not so much silver will find its way into war uses as otherwise might and those industries that need it will have to pay the premium price to the government for the privilege of fulfilling their contracts in the war effort.

Peppermint Puzzles

The urgency of doing something about peppermint oil prices is recognized by OPA, and business interests are expecting an order setting ceilings at the farmer levels to emanate from the agency at anytime. Harvesting of the peppermint crop is expected to get underway in Indiana in about ten days, according to reports, and the ceiling prices, to do any good, should be issued soon.

Distribution of the oil, however, is the big problem, and official Washington has been disturbed by reports that menthol dealers have been contracting for the oil in rather sizable quantities. They don't know just how much has been bought. Other disturbing factors are reports that the armed services are seeking several thousand pounds of the oil and also that considerable amounts are being bought by Lend-Lease for England.

Petroleum Forethought

The Petroleum Reserves Corporation, created by the RFC chairman, Jesse Jones, to acquire petroleum, petroleum products, and petroleum reserves outside the continental United States, is pretty much of a mystery in Washington. Why it was established and what it plans to do are matters about which Mr. Jones is saying nothing.

The new organization appears to be Jones's own baby, for PAW officials say they knew nothing about it and had nothing to do with its establishment. Secretary Knox says a serious shortage of crude oil may appear within a year and some are thinking that Mr. Jones is taking steps now to avoid a repetition in oil of the situation in rubber which resulted from failure of his Rubber Reserve Company to move quickly enough to provide this country with an adequate stockpile before the supply source was cut off.

Revaluating War Programs

The government procurement agencies are going to review their programs in reverse. Instead of seeing how their programs might be increased they are going to set up review boards to find out where operations can be curtailed.

The plan is the suggestion of War Mobilizer Byrnes. He says frankly that, at the start of the war, the nation sought all of practically anything that could be produced. Now we are in a position to look around and see where we are. We have a better perspective of our procurement programs and can discard those that may have been outmoded and increase those where increases are necessary to assure the most effective use of manpower, materials, and money.

Because some will be increased while others are discarded, the overall program can be expected to remain the same.

Chemicals in Latin America

Wartime loss of outside supply sources and expanding industrial needs are stimulating the growth of budding chemical industries in the other American countries, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs reports.

In Sao Paulo, Brazil, there are more than 100 chemical and pharmaceutical items whose production has either been begun or been expanded since January, 1941. Mexico is making sulphuric and hydrochloric acids and a variety of other chemicals. Cuba has boosted substantially its industrial alcohol of grain crops and wood by-products. Chile is producing more ichthyol from schist deposits. Peru intends to boost output of caustic soda and chlorine.

The developments are something the U. S. chemical industry must consider in planning its postwar affairs.

Feeding Warworkers

Joint labor-management efforts to provide feeding facilities for warworkers are being urged by Labor Secretary Perkins as another way of attacking the problem of absenteeism. Most of the larger war plants have met this problem by installing cafeteries where their employees can get decent, well-prepared meals at cost prices, thus supplementing their normal rationing points, but fully half the warworkers are employed in smaller plants, or in mines, where the in-feeding system has been only slightly developed.

The British require every factory employing more than 250 workers to have a cafeteria, because it was found that inadequate nutrition among employees is one of the prime causes of absenteeism, and inevitably resulted in lower efficiency and productivity. It is commonsense recognition of the fact that men and women engaged in arduous manual labor need supplemental feeding if they are to put forth their best efforts.

Wealth of the Nation

Secretary Ickes estimates that the physical assets of the United States, such as coal, petroleum, farms, forests, manufacturing industries, and so forth, are worth in the neighborhood of 12 trillion 23 billion dollars ($12,023,000,000,000). This figures out roughtly, for a land of 135,000,000 people, to about $89,000 a head.

The only satisfaction to be got out of this astounding (?) discovery is the pride and happy assurance of an

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Rotenone Conservation Order Is Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

Detailed restrictions on the agricultural use and distribution of rotenone insecticides were eliminated from a conservation order by the War Production Board because this function has been taken over by the War Food Administration. This field of agriculture is now the subject of food production order 13.

Order M-133 formerly called for a certificate showing the type of use in agriculture to which the rotenone was to be put and required the labeling of packages to list uses to which rotenone insecticides legally could be applied. The use restrictions not only limited the insecticide to certain crops, but also limited restricted use of the insecticide to combating certain types of pests.

The amended order continues restrictions on manufacture and processing of rotenone insecticides. It calls for submission of form WPB-2945 (formerly PD-600) by each person seeking authorization to accept delivery of rotenone from any impor-

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—O-P-D—

Caffeine, Theobromine Report Forms Simplified

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board, July 6, simplified the reporting forms for theobromine and caffeine. Exemption from authorization is provided for delivery for compounding into any medicinal preparation and for delivery of not more than two pounds of theobromine or caffeine by any supplier to any person in one month.

A customer desiring to receive more than two pounds of theobromine or caffeine in any month must file with his supplier by the fifteenth of the month preceding that in which delivery is sought a certificate of intended use.

Conservation order M-222 as amended provides that a supplier, producer or distributor seeking authorization to deliver theobromine or caffeine must file form PD-602, WPB 2947, in time to reach the War Production Board by the twentieth of the month preceding the month of delivery. On this form the supplier reports aggregate medicinal shipments for the month and aggregate small order deliveries, and records individually proposed deliveries for all other purposes, indicating end use as certified by the customer on his purchase order.

—O-P-D—

Army Pharmacy Corps Bill Sent to President

OPD Washington Bureau

The Durham bill (H. R. 997) to establish a Pharmacy Corps in the Medical Department of the Army was sent to the White House for the President's signature July 5 when the House concurred in technical changes made in the legislation by the Senate.

The corps will consist of seventy-two officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, plus some forty-two officers in the Medical Administrative Corps who are to be transferred to the newly established group.

The purpose of the legislation is to co-ordinate under one organization all of the pharmaceutical services rendered in the army including the purchase, examination, shipment, storage, and standardization of drugs and medical supplies, and their compounding and dispensing.

—O-P-D—

Core Binder Exempt From Price Control

Core-binder, a corn product used in the metal industries because of its adhesive qualities, has been exempted from price control by the Office of Price Administration. The action was taken through Amendment No. 18 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1 to the General Maximum Price Regulation because of the administrative difficulty of establishing suitable controls and because core-binder prices can have little, if any, effect on the cost of living. The amendment became effective July 10.

Fighting Chemicals
NYQ
AIR
LAND
SEA
Manufacturers
and Specialists in
Prescription Chemicals
including:
BISMUTH
SUBCARBONATE
BISMUTH
SUBGALLATE
BISMUTH
SUBNITRATE
IODINE RESUBLIMED
IODOFORM
POTASSIUM IODIDE
(CRYST. GRAN. POWD.)
THYMOL IODIDE
QUININE SULFATE
Of course we supply
Pharmaceutical, Proprietary and
Industrial Manufacturers as well.
GENERAL OFFICES
99-117 NORTH ELEVENTH STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
ST. LOUIS DEPOT
•915 MARKET STREET
ST. LOUIS, MO.
FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
WAR
BONDS
STAMPS
This NYQ label has behind it 68 years of experience

Dyestuffs Restrictions Tightened by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has extended present restrictions on the sale and use of dyestuffs and pigments to cover all but four specific dyes. The action, taken with amendment of Order M-103 sets up quotas retroactive to July 1 on use of dyestuffs.

The four colors still exempt from provisions of the order are known as "lake colors" and are used as coloring matter in paints and printing inks. Paint manufacturers and lithographic ink manufacturers will not be subject to any limitations on their purchases of these dyes.

Prior to the amendment there were approximately 250 miscellaneous colors not under domestic restrictions. These were synthesized generally from chemicals now required for military purposes. Recently, new procurements have been issued for vat colors and in addition many of the facilities for manufacturing these formerly exempted colors are being converted to the manufacture of chemical products for synthetic rubber, gasoline, pharmaceuticals, etc.

As a result, these materials are no longer freely available, thereby necessitating the restrictions on all except these four specified colors, namely: Lithol red Cl 189, azo Bordeaux Cl 88, alphanaphthylamine maroon Cl 81, and pigment green B. By specifying these types in the order, it is felt that confusion will be avoided.

Other changes in the amended order include the provision for a 21-day extension over a specific quota period to provide for possible delays

—Continued on page 39

—O-P-D—

Anilin Allocation Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

Provisions for use of standard allocation forms WPB-2945 formerly PD-600, and WPB-2947, formerly PD-602, and end use certificates in the allocation of anilin, are contained in an amended order issued July 5 by the War Production Board.

Allocation order M-184, as amended, provides that no supplier shall deliver anilin to any person except as specifically authorized in writing by WPB, upon application pursuant to exhibit A.

No person may accept delivery of 5,000 pounds or more of anilin in the aggregate in any month beginning with August except as specifically authorized on application pursuant to exhibit B.

A person seeking to accept delivery of from 500 to 5,000 pounds of anilin in any month beginning with August must furnish each supplier with an end use certificate pursuant to exhibit C.

Acceptance of delivery and use of 500 pounds or less of anilin by any person is exempted from WPB authorization. These amendments to order M-184 do not affect authorizations issued under the order prior to this date.

Exhibit A provides that each supplier seeking authorization to make

—Continued on page 39

—O-P-D—

Haulage Order Revised by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has announced that it had certified to the Office of Defense Transportation, as essential to the war effort, all commodities formerly appearing on list 3 of general transportation order T-1, as well as several additional materials. The certification requires that no other materials be delivered in tank-cars except as authorized by ODT.

WPB also amended the transportation order to retitle it General Haulage Conservation Order T-1 and to remove list 3, now the responsibility of ODT. Other minor changes effected by the amendment move all types of molasses formerly on list 2, to list 1. Shipments of commodities on list 1 must be authorized in advance by WPB. Butyl acetate and ethyl acetate, now under allocation, were removed from list 2 and contemplated deliveries of these need no longer be reported to WPB.

You should get your copy of OPD on the first mail Monday forenoon every week. The demands of war's exigencies on transportation being what they are, your OPD may occasionally be late. Please be patient!

Dr. Grebe Wins S.C.I. Medal

Dr. John J. Grebe, director of physical research laboratory of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been elected to receive the Chemical Industry Medal for 1943. The medal will be awarded at a meeting of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry to be held in this city in November. Dr. Grebe was cited for his contribution in the solution of some of the very difficult problems connected with the automatic control of chemical reactions, particularly with reference to the anticipatory control necessary to the reactions.

Dr. John J. Grebe

Dr. Grebe invented the method for the extraction of bromine from seawater resulting in the establishment of a commercial plant at Wilmington, N. C. Working in conjunction with Dr. E. O. Barstow and co-workers, Dr. Grebe contributed to the commercial process of recovery of magnesium from seawater. His knowledge of electrometric control made practical the Dowell process for treating oil wells with acid. More recently Dr. Grebe

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—O-P-D—

Copper Sulphate Trade Got by U. S. Exporters

OPD Washington Bureau

Under tentative arrangements now in operation, but not yet formalized by agreement between the governing agencies of the two countries—the British traders call them export restrictions—United Kingdom exporters of copper sulphate are not to participate in the Latin American market and this market is to be left free to the exporters of the United States, it was learned July 6. The only area open to the British exporters of copper sulphate in the Western Hemisphere, it is said, are the British possessions.

The arrangement differs from that which has been in force in the past, in that heretofore the principal consuming areas of South America were divided between the U. K. exporters and the U. S. exporters. In the case of Brazil, for example, the division was on a 40:60 basis.

The shortage of shipping space and the overall policy of making the most efficient use of what space is available by using sources of supply nearest to the centers of demand are understood to be the motivating factor in assigning all the Latin American copper sulphate markets to the United States exporters.

During the period when the U. K. and U. S. exporters shared the Latin

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Phosphate Fertilizing Boosted As Food Production Aid

OPD Washington Bureau

An investigation by the special committee to investigate the national defense program (Truman committee) of the production of phosphates, munitions of war containing phosphates, and phosphatic fertilizers was proposed in the senate July 6 in a resolution (S. Res. 172) introduced by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama.

The committee was ordered by the resolution to report the results of its investigation to the senate as soon as possible, together with such recommendations as it may deem necessary and desirable. The resolution was referred to the military affairs committee for consideration.

Contending that the knowledge gained by the experiments undertaken by the Tennessee Valley Authority in the use of phosphates in fertilizers are not being employed fully in the program for increased production of food crops, Senator Hill recently charged in the senate that the fertilizer industry and men in the government service who represent their point of view have deliberately ignored the remedy available for meeting the food production problem.

TVA Results Cited

The experiments of TVA on 41,951 farms of over 6,000,000 acres in twenty-nine States showed, he said, that production could be increased an average of 30 percent, with no additional machinery and without additonal manpower, by the application of larger amounts of P_2O_5 to the soil. In cases where phosphate application was equivalent to 30 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre production increased 60 percent over previous maximum, he declared. In areas where the tests were not conducted, he added, the average use of P_2O_5 is 2 pounds per acre.

Elaborating his theme, Mr. Hill went on to say:—

We talk in terms of planting larger acreage, of using more machines and more manhours of work. We are blind to what has been accomplished on more than 40,000 farms where the same acreage, the same men, with the addition of only a different plant food, have already raised production above our wartime goals.

Nothing is being done by the fertilizer industry or, so far as I can discover, by the Food Administration to urge the industry to expand capacity to produce the needed element more generously in order that the use of 30 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre with a potential increase in food production of 60 percent might be our national goal.

Obstruction Charged

Instead of inaugurating a national policy to encourage other producers of food to follow the methods and achieve the results those farmers have accomplished, instead of demanding construction of capacity for the increased production of P_2O_5 which such a national policy of expanded use would require, we are complacently informed through the organ of the fertilizer industry that the supply of P_2O_5 is more than adequate in this country, and that there is now a surplus of capacity for the production of phosphorous beyond the estimates of use for this year.

That surplus capacity to produce P_2O_5 reported by the industry and confirmed by one official of the Department of Agriculture would be no surplus at all if the need of the land for vitality to produce its limit of food were to measure the demand. That capacity is surplus only if traditional policies with respect to encouragement of the use of phosphorous on the soil are permitted to prevail.

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—O-P-D—

Soda and Potash Nitrate Use in Glass Restricted

In the manufacture of the types of glass in which the use of soda nitrate and potash nitrate are permitted, Edmund Rowland, chief of the nitrogen unit of the War Production Board, has announced that the consumption of these materials during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, may not exceed the tonnage consumed for the same type of glass during the first year ending June 30, 1943. Mr. Rowland further explained no allocation of soda nitrate or potassium nitrate will be approved for the manufacture of glass containers, or tumblers used for containers; or for glass melted in continuous tank furnaces and formed on automatic machines. Boro-silicate types of glass and lead glass tubing, he reported, are exempt from the above restrictions.

—O-P-D—

Avery Heads Research For Diamond Alkali

Julian M. Avery has been elected a vice-president of the Diamond Alkali Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. He will be in charge of research and developments.

Mr. Avery has been director of the research and development laboratory at the Diamond Alkali main plant in Painesville, Ohio, since joining the company in 1941 from Arthur D. Little, Inc., consulting chemical and engineering firm, Cambridge, Mass. Previously Mr. Avery spent a number of years with Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation doing work in both the United States and Europe in the development and commercialization of new products and processes.

Julian M. Avery

—O-P-D—

Sulphuric Price Ceiling Parleys Set

OPD Washington Bureau

A series of meetings with producers and sellers of commercial sulphuric acid to review and discuss provisions of a proposed price regulation has been announced by the Office of Price Administration. Invitations to attend one of the four scheduled meetings listed below have been sent to members of the industry.

Date	City	Place
July 13	New York	Empire State building
July 20	Atlanta	Ansley hotel
July 22	St. Louis	Jefferson hotel
July 23	Chicago	Morrison hotel

Gardner Ackley and Edoma W. Ransom, members of the staff of OPA's drugs and chemicals branch, will conduct the meetings. The proposed regulation will supplant the existing ceilings for sulphuric acid established under the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Chemical Fertilizer Control Set for 1943-44

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has issued a revised food production order No. 5 under which the distribution of chemical fertilizer for the 1943-44 crop season is put under control. The revised order follows the general lines of the original order, with some exceptions made in view of the improved supply situation. The order:—

(1) Continues the approved grade program, providing for grades of fertilizer satisfactory for crop and soil needs of the principal fertilizer-using States and yet meeting the need for conservation. The list of approved grades has been worked out with the approval of State agronomists and other agricultural authorities.

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THIS *is American Progress!*

The U. S. Army's high-velocity 3-inch antitank gun shown at the right, alongside the old 37 mm. antitank gun at the left, is capable of destroying any enemy tank with one shell, at long range, and is superior to the German 88 mm. as an antitank weapon.

HERE'S tangible evidence of American know-how. At one time, the opponents of the Axis forces were practically at the mercy of the Nazi tanks, but today it's almost a routine matter to dispose of these would-be "monsters" whenever they are encountered, thanks to American ingenuity which has furnished our fighting men with powerful weapons.

★ ★ ★

The Army-Navy "E" has been awarded to all three plants of Merck & Co., Inc. for Excellence in Wartime Production.

OUR modern industrial research laboratories—also stimulated by the necessities created by all-out war—have reflected progress in another direction. For example, Merck research chemists and technicians have found a solution to the problem of increased production of drugs and chemicals, such as the sulfa-drugs, vitamins, arsenicals, antimalarials, anesthetics, and other essential materials. And these vital substances now are being produced on a scale which, only a short time ago, was considered well-nigh impossible to attain.

Although the production of fine drugs and chemicals by Merck & Co., Inc. has by no means reached its zenith, every attempt is being made to supply the needs of our Armed Forces, and at the same time, secure equitable distribution of available stocks to meet the requirements of our customers in many fields.

BUY WAR BONDS FOR VICTORY

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* **RAHWAY, N. J.**

New York, N. Y. • Philadelphia, Pa. • St. Louis, Mo. • Elkton, Va. • Chicago, Ill. • Los Angeles, Cal.

In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited, Montreal and Toronto

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

July 9, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29

USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lbs...lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd. E.* lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - —

*OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5 gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.06 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist. 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.33 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.63 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.96
USP XII, dms., works, 100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 80%, bbls....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59

Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago, and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.35.27 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.35.62 - —
5-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.35.97 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.36.68 - —
500 grams, dms.....kilo.37.74 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .42 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up...lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5%, crvst., (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[2,6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher. Chi., and St. Louis deliveries, ½c. higher than cryst. prices. Chi. and St. Louis, ½c. higher than spot.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic (coaltar,)[5] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaid..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., ton lots.. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .28 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kegs, 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, dil., 10%, cbys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 50%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12¼- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13¼- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls..lb. .08 - .09
Hypophosphorous, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12¼- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 19 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dict., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21¼- .22
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06¼- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib.....lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.50
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. 'ats.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
Paraminobensoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobensoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, divd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 5 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligenous, bbls., divd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works.lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18½
Stearic,[5] double-press., bgs...lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic,[5] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[4] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.28.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anh., dms.lb. .33 - —
hyd., dms.....lb. .32 - —
Agar,[6] .....lb. 2.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 1.97 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.55 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
Alcohol, benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal, ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. all. E.....lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .14¼- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20 - —
Ill., Ind. prod., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[5,6,8] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., wks., E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., wks., E..gal. .59¼- —
CD14, tanks, E., divd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works. gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E..gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works....gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms., to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, aceteone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[2] 190 pf., dms., c.l..gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.11.90 - —
19 dms.....gal.12.59½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.66 - —
Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0680- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., divd...gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .63½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .54 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., divd...gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —

Methyl (see Methanol).

Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dm. wks..gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N.Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .75
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .75 - .85
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .70 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .60 - .61

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

Alcin. bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphaterpineol, denat., grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight, lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .78
Alum, ammonia,[3] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Alum, ammonia, lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l, dms. c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32° deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17½- —
contract, wks.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, wks.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, wks.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled...100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,3,4] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[4] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
powdered,[4] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm...lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm. lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., wks..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cyls., works, frt. equal..ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0539- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms. .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .08½- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal)
USP, gran., bbls., fib, dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, bgs., Ft. Robinson, Ontario..ton. 47.65 -48.05
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Salicylate, N.F., dms., kgs..lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., wks.....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens.....ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports...ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —

Ammonia sulphide, red, 48%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ax fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1a½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caseate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., wks.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .50
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Aniiin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[3] Cyprus, bgs.. .....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .30 - .30½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .36 - .35½
Star .....lb. .49½- .50
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .34½- .35
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto[5] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs...lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls. dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton...lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots..oz. 11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 62.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots.....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.48 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. Albrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., c.l., refinery, N.J. or Ill..lb. .11 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas, refinery..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
Barbasco root,[3,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —

Barium chloride, CP, cryst., bbls., lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Barium dioxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09¼- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis... ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] 90%, dms., works...gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c per gal..gal. .15 - —
W Coast, works.....gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns....lb. .50 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidin acetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, bbls., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Bismuth, oxychloride, bots....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40* - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.52
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.69
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] beads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1 ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¼- —
Black, lamp, 3, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks.. ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs., unit-ton. 4.95 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.38 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[3] genuine, bbls., same basis.lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis., lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - .27
job, grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - .13
reg., grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic,, bbls..lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis.. lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices, ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton. 57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton. 31.00 - —
meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton. 37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton. 39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs. E. works..ton. 47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks. ton. 38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 37.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk. c.l., frt. alld..ton. 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton. 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld...ton. 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms, works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms, same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works. lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .09¾- .10¾

FREEDOM

America's greatest victory was the triumph of one man's faith at Valley Forge—a faith in Freedom that conquered cold, hunger and despair. Armies could not defeat it. Weary years only strengthened it. And no power can break the sword that it forged at Yorktown, tempered at Gettysburg, and bequeathed to the world at Bataan, Midway and Corregidor.

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20

TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Tri-Sure

CLOSURES

Brown, Sienna, raw, American, bbls., works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03½- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04½- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
bbls., ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles.lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.. lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .82 - .84
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.* of Miss. R.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14¾- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .19¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .18¼- —

* Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss R. ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .30½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd., dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld E. of St. Louis..lb. .20½- .21½
Butyl propionate, dms., divd...lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cans., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms. .....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.22 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal,[1,6] pat., shapes, cs., divd..lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[6] dms., c.l., divd..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
Liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks.. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd. ton.18.00 -21.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls. .....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- .0705
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Calcium silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. pap. bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.46.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
luminous, tins, works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.93 - 2.96
bots. .....lb. 3.08 - 3.12
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .85 - .90
slabs, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .43½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .54
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots...lb. .81 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .83 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .56 - .57
natural, bgs.....lb. .48 - .49
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98% dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.H., N.J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .29 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 50% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't pts.*. lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis. lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .26¼- —
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
Cassia, Batavia, shortstick....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] guaranteed 5¼% ammon., bgs., c.l. wks.ton.19.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 2.50 - —
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .36½- .37
French .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, cns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis., lb. .35 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.52.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.lb. .60 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., divd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Penn. .....ton.34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkspit, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works., ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works. lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Chlorine, liquid, tanks, multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .22
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 150-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex-whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07¼- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06¼- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[3] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[3] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .13½*
Cinchonidine, sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[3] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13¼*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 + .13¼*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13¼*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .62½ Nom.
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[6] cns., dms., jars..lb. .98 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .20½- .21
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..lb. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07¼- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08¼- —
Coaltar, water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., divd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.53 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.35 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls..lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., divd.....lb. .38½- —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs..lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.lb. .25 - —
Cocilliana bark, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks.
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks.
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns. .....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., divd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, divd.. lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23¼- .24
crystals, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14¾
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works.lb. .19½- .23¼
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. .11½ Nom.
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .13 Nom.
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Cornsugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., divd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Cornsyrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.34 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., divd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, S. E. mills.....ton.38.60 - —
Coumarin, cns., makers, primary distrib, 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs. .....lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.....lb. 1.94 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar solut., tanks, wks.gal. .141 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .69 - .77
Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .24 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[6] special resin grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 97% 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., 200 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.60 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R....lb. .06½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¾- —
Cube root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Cyanamide,[2,6] fertiliser mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.52½- —
gran., fertilizer mixing grade, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyanide-chloride mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
slabs, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 96-100%, dms., wks, lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 96-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd.. gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .28 - .33
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., Chi.. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Dextrin, corn, white, bgs., c.l., Chi..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Diamyl sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast.ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -60.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16

Diatomaceous earth, import, Algerian, bgs., c.l.	ton.	No prices.	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.l.	lb.	.02 -	.03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04 -	.06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal cns., works	lb.	.25½-	—
1-gal. cns., same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
returnable dms., c.l., divd.,	lb.	.2070-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2120-	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.20 -	—
Sebacate, dms., works	lb.	.45 -	.47
Tartrate, dms.	lb.	.92 -	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61 -	—
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks	lb.	.14 -	—
Diethylaniliin, dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25 -	—
refd., 99%, dms.	lb.	.30 -	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.3020-	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.3070-	—
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.2120-	.2170
l.c.l.	lb.	.2170-	.2220
tanks	lb.	.2020-	.2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks	lb.	.12 -	—
Diethylamino ethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75 -	—
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks.,	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
Monobutylether, dms., works.	lb.	.22½-	.24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.60 -	.65
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.31 -	.33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,	lb.	.19 -	—
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	.10	Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.11¼	Nom.
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.1970-	.2000
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.2020-	.2050
tanks, divd	lb.	.19 -	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.85 -	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.90 -	—
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.24 -	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.	lb.	.18 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14 -	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	.38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18 -	—
oily, dms.	lb.	.05 -	—
Diorthetoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, divd.	lb.	.44 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.46 -	.47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dms.	gal.	.59 -	.61
tanks	gal.	.51 -	—
dest., dist., dms.	gal.	.55 -	.58
tanks	gal.	.45 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms.	lb.	.43 -	.45
cns.	lb.	.48 -	.50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.	lb.	.25 -	—
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons,	lb.	.35 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.36 -	.37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Divi-Divi,[6] bgs.	ton.	80.00 -	—
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF,	bls.	.56 -	1.50
dom., bls.	lb.	.36 -	.45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.07 -	.09
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	.95 -	1.00
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—			
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50 -	—
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50 -	—
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90 -	—
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65 -	—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00 -	—
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50 -	—
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75 -	—
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.15 -	—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.50 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—			
Black, D&C black, No. 1.	lb.	8.35 -	—
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.	lb.	13.50 -	—
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.	lb.	12.55 -	—
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 12, cns.	lb.	17.35 -	—
Red, D&C red, No. 6.	lb.	6.00 -	—
D&C red, No. 17.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 19.	lb.	18.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 33, cns.	lb.	13.35 -	—
D&C red, No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns.	lb.	10.35 -	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—			
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.	lb.	21.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.	lb.	7.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—			
36 Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65 -	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50 -	1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80 -	1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70 -	.80
170 Fast red A[6]	lb.	.56 -	.60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85 -	.90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.	lb.	.35 -	.42
204 Chrome black A	lb.	.42 -	.45
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75 -	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60 -	.80
289 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90 -	1.00
290 Chrome black F	lb.	.85 -	.88
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.88 -	.90
307 Fast cyanin black B.	lb.	.80 -	.85
320 Direct cast scarlet	lb.	2.00 -	2.25

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—			
383 Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58 -	.70
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15 -	1.20
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00 -	1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	.80 -	.85
401 Developed black BHN.	lb.	.45 -	.60
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66 -	.70
415 Direct orange B	lb.	.60 -	.70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.70 -	.73
420 Direct brown M	lb.	.55 -	.57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65 -	.70
495 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40 -	.50
502 Direct azcrin G	lb.	.75 -	.80
512 Direct blue RD	lb.	.80 -	1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20 -	1.30
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50 -	1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.	lb.	.55 -	1.00
581 Direct black EW	lb.	.50 -	.54
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35 -	.45
592 Direct green B	lb.	.50 -	.55
594 Direct green G	lb.	.50 -	.55
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85 -	1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25 -	1.50
698 Acid violet	lb.	1.00 -	3.00
812 Primulin	lb.	.70 -	.73
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35 -	.50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste	lb.	.15 -	.18
Benzo fast black L.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Sulphur black	lb.	.20 -	.25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.45 -	1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25 -	.50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40 -	—
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25 -	.54
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30 -	.50
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30 -	.50
Zambesi black	lb.	.75 -	.80

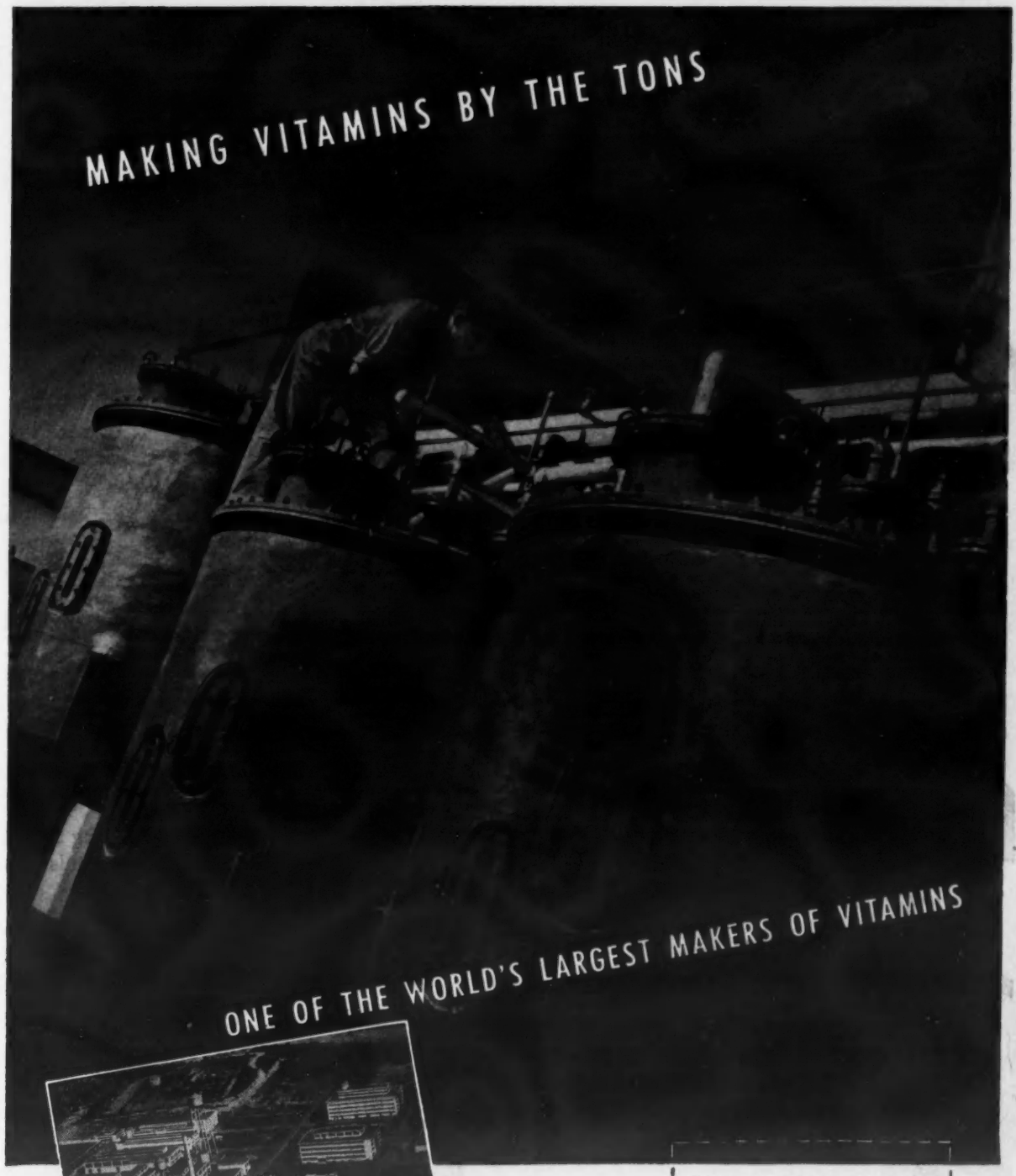
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—			
Black:—			
865 Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36 -	.44
Blue:—			
7075 Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00 -	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base	lb.	6.00 -	—
Brown:—			
Brown	lb.	1.15 -	—
Green:—			
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00 -	—
Green	lb.	.75 -	—
Orange:—			
24 Fudan I	lb.	.75 -	—
Red shade	lb.	.75 -	—
Red:—			
75 Sudan II	lb.	1.05 -	—
258 Sudan IV	lb.	.95 -	—
680 Oil violet	lb.	.50 -	—
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink).	lb.	2.50 -	—
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base	lb.	6.00 -	—
Yellow:—			
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90 -	—
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75 -	—
61 Yellow OB	lb.	1.40 -	2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—			
246 Naphthol blue black S.	lb.	.50 -	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85 -	—
861 Indulin	lb.	.87 -	—
873 Methylene gray	lb.	1.50 -	—
909 New blue P	lb.	1.30 -	—
922 Methylene blue	lb.	1.00 -	—
1054 Alizarin saphirol B.	lb.	1.90 -	—
1180 Indigotin IA	lb.	.85 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Blue:—			
714 Patent blue A	lb.	1.05 -	1.10
Brown:—			
231 Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47 -	.62
294 Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65 -	—
235 Resorcin dark brown R,	lb.	.66 -	—
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47 -	.62
793 Phosphin	lb.	4.65 -	—
Green:—			
5 Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00 -	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.35 -	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.00 -	—
666 Guinea green B	lb.	1.15 -	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	.58 -	—
924 Methylene green B	lb.	1.55 -	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00 -	—
Orange:—			
10 Chrysoidin G	lb.	.44 -	—
21 Chrysoidin R	lb.	.41 -	—
27 Orange G	lb.	.50 -	—
31 Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42 -	—
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B,	lb.	.68 -	—
151 Orange Y	lb.	.21 -	.33
161 Orange R	lb.	.34 -	—
Red:—			
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.48 -	—
88 Fast red B	lb.	1.05 -	—
176 Fast red A[6]	lb.	.54 -	—
179 Azorubin	lb.	.60 -	—
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72 -	.75
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.60 -	—
252 Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68 -	—
677 Fuchsin	lb.	2.10 -	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50 -	—
752 Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50 -	—
768 Eosin G	lb.	1.50 -	—
841 Safranin	lb.	1.45 -	—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Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Violet:—
- 680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
- 681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
- 695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —

Yellow:—
- 10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
- 138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
- 636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
- 639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
- 640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
- 655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
- 864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
- 860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
- 331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
- 637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
- 20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
- 21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red:—
- 677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
- 749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
- 67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
- 655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
- 900 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
- 680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25

Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
- imported .....lb. No stocks.

Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .58 - .59

Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19

Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
- powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
- select, bndls.....lb. .18 - .19

Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00

Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22

Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
- Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
- synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
- hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
- Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
- Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .45 - —

Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
- bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —

USP, cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
- smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
- bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
- kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
- smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
- dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices

Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —

Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).

Amyl (see Amyl ether).

Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —

Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).

Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10

Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16

USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. ons..lb. .60 - .61

Synth., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
- tanks .....lb. .12½- —

Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1290
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
- tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100

95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12¼- .13¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
- tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¼

NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .37½- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —

Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00

Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55

Caproate, sms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40

Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85

Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27¾- .90

Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60

Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39¼

Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —

Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25

Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —

Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —

Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00

Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —

Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
- smaller lots, same basis..lb. .52 - .60

Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —

Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —

Ethylene, dichloride,[5] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
- West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
- l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
- West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
- tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0748- —
- W. of Rockies, same basis, lb. .0792- —

Ethyleneglycol,[1,6] dms., c.l....lb. .10 - —
- l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
- tanks .....lb. .09 - —

Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. 17½- .20½
- tanks, works.....lb. 15¼- —

Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
- tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —

monethyleters, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
- l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
- tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —

Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
- tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —

Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs.10.75 - —
- cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —

Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½

Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —

Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 6.04 - 6.21
- smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22

Eucalyptol, cns., dm.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Eucalyptus, leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13

Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25

Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

From the SOLOMONS to REYKJAVIK...

CHLORINE performs a vital service!

From Iceland's rocky shores to the steaming South Sea jungles, chlorine and chlorine compounds are protecting the health of our fighting men.

One of the most serious threats to the physical welfare of troops—particularly in an invading or occupying force—is water-borne disease. Chlorine is most effective in fighting this ever-present hazard. That is why it is an *essential* part of the equipment of every unit of our armed forces—protecting vital water supply and promoting sanitation. It represents a service we are proud to perform.

Our wartime experience in producing chlorine for this and many other urgent and vital needs will help us to serve you better after this war is won.

CHEMISTRY IS THE KEYSTONE OF INDUSTRY

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Chemicals

1000 WIDENER BUILDING • PHILADELPHIA 7

NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH • MINNEAPOLIS • WYANDOTTE • TACOMA

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
- l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.17.00 -20.50

glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
- l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.12.75 -16.25

pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
- N. C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
- l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs. ton.20.00 -22.00

Fennel seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
- Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½

Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½

Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
- l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —

Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
- smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —

water white,[6] cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
- smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —

Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
- Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.25 - 2.50

Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25

Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
- 65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —

Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —

Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
- kegs .....lb. .11 - —

Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
- Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12¾- .13

Fluorspar,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..net ton.33.00 - —
- bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.36.20 - —
- washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines..net-ton.25.00 -28.00
- No. 2 lump or washed gravel, 85.5%, c.l., Ky. and Ill. mines, or barge delivery, Ohio River landings....ton.25.00 -28.00

Formaldehyde,[1,5,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625

dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
- tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½

Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40

Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
- f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
- imp., c.l., bgs.....ton.30.00 -40.00

Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60

Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
- tech., dums., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½- —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
- tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —

Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
- refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½

Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
- No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
- No. 3.....lb. .28 - —

extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
- No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
- No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30

Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases, lb. .30 Nom.
- extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12

Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
- Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
- Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .092 - —
- 72-74 octane.....gal. .092 - .094
- California, 78 octane, tanks, gal. .075 - —
- Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
- 80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
- Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05⅞- .06
- 80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- .07
- Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
- natural, 26-70, Group 3, tanks..gal. .03⅞- —
- Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- —

Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97

Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19

Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
- grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .50
- powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .51

Geraniol, 92-96%, cns....lb. 3.50 - 4.50

Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .28 - .29
- Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24½- .24¾
- Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .24½- .24¾
- unbleached, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½

Ginger Jamaica, No. 1, bgs..lb. .38 - .39
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½

Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb.12.00 -13.00

Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45

Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l. same basis, lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
396-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,6] C.P., BP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd, zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½7 —
C.P., USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12⅞- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12⅞- —

Glycerin, soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo.

Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Chloride, acid, brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.10 - 5.15
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
80% passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis...lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,8] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08⅞- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras)
Green, brilliant,[1] thiofiavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content, 6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis, lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis, lb. .06⅞- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks., lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thiofiavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum Accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .17½- .18
powd., bbls.....lb. .26 - .28
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.lb. .55¾- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
37, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10⅝- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅜- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12⅜- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅞- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —

Gum, copal, East India, pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅝- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13⅝- —
Singapore Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22⅝- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11⅝- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16⅝- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, basks., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅞- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
whse, entry point, c.l., lb. .08⅞- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, basks., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13⅛- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅝- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .08¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅝- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅝- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
D, same basis.....lb. .23⅝- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l...lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
chips, cs., same basis.....lb. .23¼- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —

Gum dammar l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

SPOT DELIVERIES

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE

Caustic Potash
Formic Acid
Oxalic Acid
Sodium Sulfite
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

We are inviting your inquiries
On all Heavy and Fine Chemicals

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Gum, elemi,[2] cns.....lb. .09½- .09½
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe., cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .36
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse., lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis. lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis.. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .86 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.65 Nom.
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .35
Opium (see O).
Gum, red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse.lb. .97½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered.....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald...ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N.Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y..lb.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla.....ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn, barries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Hellotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .82 - .83
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
Hematine, paste, bbls., No. 1..lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Henbane leaves, lbs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .24
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.. Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis. lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.35 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd..lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyocyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
powd., bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .28 - .50
powd.....lb. .52 - .53
Iron acetate, solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .17 - —
50 lbs., djns.....lb. .18 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08¼- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.....lb. .53 - .59
cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.....lb. .52 - —
powd., cns.....lb. .47 - .49
kgs.....
Oxide, black (see Black Iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns.....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .06
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls....lb. .32 - .35
scales, dms.....lb. .44 - .47
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls...lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.. lb. .10 - —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .45 - .55

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .39 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., blk, tank.gal. .04⅝- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.gal. .04½- .04⅝
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tank.gal. .04½- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07 - .07¼
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07 - —
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07½- —
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .15

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .50 - .70
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,5] city, trcs.....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, cyprus, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Greek, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish.....lb. .31 - .32
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[2] white, broken, bulk.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots...lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
95%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs...lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .46 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -35.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b. Menominee, Mich..ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J...ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-magnesia-nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 8.25
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Linseed meal,[1] bulk, works, c.l. ton.40.00 - —
sacked, same basis, c.l..ton.43.50 - —
pea-size and pellets, same basis, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs...lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .46 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -35.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

July ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1943

Vitamin B_6 Synthesis Requires the Use of Ethyl Acetone-Oxalate

Production of Pyridoxin Aided by U.S.I. Compound

A new synthesis of Vitamin B_6 (pyridoxin) that has just been published requires the use of ethyl acetone-oxalate (ethyl acetyl-pyruvate — $CH_3COCH_2COCOOC_2H_5$), a compound which offers many interesting possibilities for experimental work.

The ammonium derivative is first prepared according to the method of Mumm and Bergell [*Berichte* 45, 3041 (1912)] and this is then combined with cyanoacetamide according to the method of Bardhan (Journal of the Chemical Society, page 2227 (1929)) to give ethyl 2-methyl-5-cyano-6-hydroxy-pyridine-4-carboxylate. Ammonia in methanol gives the amide which is reacted with phosphorus oxychloride to give 2-methyl-4, 5-dicyano-6-hydroxy-pyridine. By means of nitric acid, the 3-nitro derivative is obtained which is reacted with phosphorus pentachloride to give 2-methyl-3-nitro-4, 5-dicyano-6-chloro-pyridine. Hydrogen reduction converts the 3-nitro compound to the 3-amino from which is obtained, by reacting hydrochloric acid in methanol, 2-methyl-3-amino-4,5-diaminomethyl-pyridine-trihydrochloride. Sodium nitrite with hydrochloric acid gives the hydrochloride of Vitamin B_6.

Sample quantities of ethyl sodium acetone-oxalate may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

Emulsifying, Foaming Agents Produced from Soybean Oil

A new method for producing emulsifying and foaming agents, together with phosphatides, from soybean oil was described in a recent patent.

The inventor suggests that compounds containing phosphorous be removed from the soybean oil by passage through an absorbent such as silica gel. The absorbent may then be (a) extracted with acetone and evaporated, the sterols removed, and the residual oil again passed through the absorbent, or (b) the absorbent extracted with acetone and then with diethyl ether, giving a good grade of phosphatide. The residue is next extracted with 99-99.5% ethanol, giving a sterol glucoside, and the remainder extracted with 20-70% ethanol to produce a foaming agent soluble in dilute aqueous alkali and precipitated by aqueous hydrochloric acid or aqueous sulfuric acid. Phosphatide-rich material (an oil-free viscous liquid soluble in diethyl ether, ethanol and acetone and insoluble in water-ethanol) is obtained from this last step by evaporating the water-ethanol extract to quarter bulk and skimming off the floating gum.

Ethyl Chloride Recovery

According to a new method recently patented, ethyl chloride can be recovered from the eutectic mixture of ethyl chloride-butane obtained in the manufacture of tetraethyl lead upon treatment under pressure at —10° to 30° with an aqueous solution of an alcohol such as 70% ethanol.

Ethyl Formate Used in Synthesis Of Sulfadiazine and Thiamin

Highly Reactive Ester Produced by U.S.I. Employed In Condensation Step of Two War-Important Products

Ethyl formate, a very reactive ester which heretofore has been used chiefly in the production of fumigants, is now being employed in substantial quantities for the synthesis of thiamin (Vitamin B_1) and sulfadiazine, one of the newer sulfa drugs. Both of these products, now filling vital war needs, will undoubtedly play an increasingly important part in the advancement of peacetime medicine.

The extensive use of thiamin in supplying certain body deficiencies is well known and its importance is becoming more apparent each day. It is, for example, an ingredient of the concentrated chocolate bars issued to soldiers as part of their emergency rations.

Sulfadiazine, while exhibiting the same bacteria-killing action of the other sulfa drugs, has been found to cause less reaction than some of the others. Tablets of sulfadiazine are included in soldiers' first aid packets.

Synthesis Is Similar

The synthesis of thiamin and sulfadiazine follows a similar pattern. In the synthesis of the pyrimidine part of thiamin, ethyl formate is condensed with ethyl beta-ethoxy propionate. This is a typical Claisen condensation with sodium which gives ethyl beta-ethoxy sodium formylpropionate. This product on condensation with acetamidine hydrochloride, yields 2-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-ethoxy-methyl-pyrimidine. The hydroxyl group in the 4- position is converted to the chloride by phosphorus oxychloride, and finally into the amino group by ammonia in alcohol. After replacement of the ethoxy group with bromine by action of hydrobromic acid, the pyrimidine part is condensed with the thiazole part to give thiamin.

The synthesis of sulfadiazine actually requires another U.S.I. product, ethyl acetate, as well as ethyl formate. The first step here again involves a Claisen condensation. The ethyl formate is condensed with ethyl acetate in the presence of sodium ethoxide to produce ethyl sodium formylacetate. The remainder of this synthesis consists of condensing the ethyl sodium formylacetate with guanidine to the hydroxypyrimidine, which is then treated with phosphorus oxychloride and hydrogen in order to substitute hydrogen for the hydroxyl group. In the last step, the pyrimidine is

(Continued on next page)

Reducing Compounds Detected Rapidly with Spot Tests

A test for the rapid detection of reducing compounds which can be carried out with small amounts of material in the form of spot reactions was described in a recent issue of "The Chemist Analyst."

The following procedure is recommended: place one drop of the solution, or several granules of the solid substance, in one of the cavities of a spot plate and add one drop of an approximately 5% solution of phosphomolybdic acid in water or ethanol. In the case of difficult soluble compounds, a drop of dilute sulfuric acid can be added if necessary. In the presence of reducing compounds there is formed, in proportion to their amount, a blue or green coloration. A blank test is required only when very small amounts of the reducing substance are present.

New Process Patented for Paper, Cloth Coating Material

EAST ORANGE, N. J.— A patent has been awarded to an inventor here for a method of preparing paper and cloth coating materials from cashew nut shell liquid said to produce resistant, infusible and insoluble films. A suggested use is for coating paper to be used as liners for the caps and covers of containers for food, cosmetics and paints.

A typical coating is prepared by heating together about three parts by weight of cashew nut shell liquid and one part of hexamethylene tetramine to about 250° F. After holding at that temperature for about thirty minutes, two parts of a fifty per cent solution of an organic solvent soluble urea-formaldehyde resin in equal parts of butanol and xylol, and four parts of a petroleum spirits are added.

Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

Thiamin and sulfadiazine, which are being synthesized with U.S.I.'s ethyl formate, guard the health of soldiers at the front. Shown at left are emergency field rations for the Army, included among which is a concentrated chocolate bar (Ration D) containing thiamin. At right is a front line first aid station where sulfadiazine is administered to prevent infection.

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July ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1943

Ethyl Formate Uses

(*Continued from preceding page*)

combined with sulfanilyl chloride to give 2-sulfanilamido-pyridine (sulfadiazine).

These uses of ethyl formate again show the diversified applications for such organic chemicals, and the typical reactions in which they are used. The impetus of war needs is resulting in many new synthetic chemicals, especially for medicinal purposes. As illustrated here, the Claisen condensation reaction is extremely important in many of these syntheses. U.S.I. has had years of experience with this reaction in the production of ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl sodium oxalacetate. This company is undertaking the development of other chemicals for similar syntheses which will undoubtedly find a role in the manufacture of hormones, amino acids, vitamins, insecticides and new chemo-therapeutics. U.S.I.'s technical staff will collaborate with any organization whose products call for intermediates obtained by the Claisen type reaction.

Describe Method for Making Air-Drying Ink Vehicle

DOVER, Del. — A patent has been awarded to a company here for a non-oily air-drying vehicle to be used in the formulation of vitrifiable inks that is claimed to offer many advantages over oil vehicles.

The following mixture is recommended:

	Parts
Copaiba resin	32
Venice turpentine	16
Molasses	4
Dammar (crystal dammar varnish)	4
Dibutyl phthalate	1/32

The vehicle is prepared by mixing together and stirring slowly the copaiba resin, Venice turpentine and dibutyl phthalate. To this mixture is added the molasses and dammar. The powdered solids are then added and mixed to produce a finished ink or color.

New Formula Devised For Topical Anesthetic

The following formula has been suggested for a topical anesthetic:

Benzocaine	7.5
Oil of peppermint	6.0
Phenol crystals	3.5
Ethylene glycol, q.a.	50.0

The inventor suggests that the benzocaine, oil of peppermint and phenol crystals be mixed in a flask and heated until the benzocaine dissolves, and sufficient ethylene glycol be added to make 50 cc.

Butanol, Glycerine Mixture Declared Best Soap Solvent

A mixture of 56% of glycerine and 44% of butanol was found to be the most effective solvent for soap, following recent tests in which the solubility of sodium stearate was determined at 25° C. in various mixtures of ethylene glycol with different monohydric alcohols; of butanol with different glycols and glycerine; of chloroform with glycols, and of acetone with ethylene glycol.

It was discovered that for the same glycol, the percentage of different alcohols required to produce maximum solubility is between 40 and 45, except for methanol which was 60%. For a single solvent or mixture to be a good soap solvent, the experimenters say it must have two adjacent hydroxy groups and a hydrocarbon-dissolving portion.

Purification Advised for Use Of Fibrous Sodium Pectate

Recently developed as a substitute for agar in bacteriological cels, fibrous sodium pectate is claimed to be more satisfactory for such use when purified. To achieve purification, it is suggested that the material be suspended in 60% ethanol and pH adjusted to 7.5. The pectate is then filtered and dried in a vacuum at 60° C.

Transparent Sheet Materials Made With Aid of Acetone

A new method has been patented for the manufacture of transparent or translucent sheet materials. An open-work fabric — wire netting, woven-wire fabric, knitted or leno fabric of organic derivatives of cellulose — is wetted with a mobile, volatile liquid such as acetone. It is then treated with a dope compatible with acetone and containing a lacquer base. The solvent is removed by evaporation and the product calendered.

Chloroformic Esters Used To Treat Cellulosic Fabrics

A process for permanently imparting water repellency to cellulosic fabrics was recently patented which comprises reacting a chloroformic ester of ten carbon atoms or more with hexamethylenetetramine directly on the fabric in the presence of heat and an inert solvent. A number of chloroformic esters have been produced by U.S.I.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

An organic alkyl peroxide is offered for use as a catalytic agent in one or two phase polymerizations, as an oxidation agent for laboratory use, as a drying accelerator, and as a bleaching agent. Described as comparatively stable, it is standardized at concentration of 50 to 60% with more than 10% available oxygen. **(No. 710)**

U S I

A grinding, mixing or compounding mill has been developed for relatively small or moderate size batches of wet or dry material. **(No. 711)**

U S I

A photoelectric gloss meter has been developed for measuring the reflecting ability of a finished surface in terms of per cent of an arbitrary standard such as a mirror. It consists of a galvanometer with connection switches and adjusting controls and a photoelectric search unit. **(No. 712)**

U S I

Deodorant oils are offered which the maker says can be readily mixed with formaldehyde and water in proved proportions. It is claimed that deodorants so made will kill all tobacco, cooking, theatre and tavern odors. **(No. 713)**

U S I

A line of paints for machinery and building interiors is offered that can be applied by brush or spray on wood, brick, plaster and metal surfaces. Included are a mill white flat, a mill white gloss enamel, commercial interior gloss and semi-gloss enamel, commercial interior flat, dado enamel, machine enamel, a primer, an undercoat and a thinner. **(No. 714)**

U S I

Direct current resistance decades have been developed with ranges of 0.9 to 999,999 ohms total and accuracy of plus or minus 1% and 0.1% respectively. Switches are described as having self-cleaning, multi-bladed phosphor bronze spring wipers. **(No. 715)**

U S I

Tempered glass tubing is offered which is said to be suitable for handling all types of corrosive fluids except hydrofluoric acid and strong, hot caustic soda solution. **(No. 716)**

U S I

A strainer for handling highly viscous liquids or liquids that are solid at room temperatures has been announced. Maximum operating pressure is 50 psi at temperature of 600°F. The bottom and sides are completely enclosed in a steam jacket suitable for 125 pounds pressure. **(No. 717)**

U S I

Two water and stain-repellent materials are available to treat clothes by dipping after washing or dry cleaning. One is an emulsion that is diluted with water, the other a solvent type. **(No. 718)**

U S I

Skin-protecting creams are offered which are described as non-clogging, non-toxic, and non-irritating. One is recommended for protection against skin absorption of paints, lacquers, tars, resins, glues, graphite and other materials. The second is insoluble in cutting oils or soluble oil emulsions. It is said to afford protection against strong or dilute acids and alkalis, metallic salts, dyes and coal tar distillates. **(No. 719)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

CHEMICALS INDUSTRIAL ANTI- USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY SOLVENTS ALCOHOLS FREEZE

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—All regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
U.S.I. Denatured Alcohol
Anti-freeze
Super Pyro Anti-freeze
Solox Proprietary Solvent
Solox D-I De-icing Fluid

ANSOLS
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Butyl Oxalate
Ethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Amyl Phthalate
Butyl Phthalate
Ethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
Diatol
Ethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

Registered Trade Mark

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone
Collodions
Curbay B-G
Curbay Binders
Curbay X (Powder)
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
Urethan
Vacatone

Magnesia carbonate, USP,. l.c.l., bgs..lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl. dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .36
Magnesia, peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y.....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 20-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 5½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11¼- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06½
fertiliser, 25% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Mangrove bark, tf, and when available, bgs.....ton.60.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks ; small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .55 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.12.00 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.15.00 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .43 - .43½
Calif., French type, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, in arrive, bls.....lb. .41 - .42
French, bls.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical .....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails.....lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, lots.....lb. 4.66 - 4.71
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] yellow, N.F. VI, fib. dms..lb. 3.89 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms. .....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks .....lb. .10¼- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 23, 3⅛x3⅛ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅛x3⅛ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine,[6] kgs...lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine,[6] kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

Synthetic,[3,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A.. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, C.P., 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss...lb. .10¼- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss. .....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .53 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .59 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich. Minn. Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride, refrigeration, service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .29 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .29
Methylcellulose, specl, vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .90 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .83 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dr. s., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ket. ne,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis. .....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —

CROWN

is in this picture

TWICE

No, none of the more familiar Crown products of peacetime are on view!

But the canisters that hold the filter elements for those gas masks are a Crown wartime product . . . produced by the million in the Crown plant to safeguard military, naval and civilian users.

And those waterproof metal ammunition boxes are another Crown product . . . another example of the way all of Crown's facilities have been enlisted in the service of a nation at war!

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CROWN CAN COMPANY, New York • Philadelphia. *Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company,* Baltimore, Md.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

CROWN CAN

Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.. ....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] paint or lacq., c.l., bgs..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —

Mica, wet grd., biotite, c.l., bgs., lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk. lb. .13½- —
Zone B.....lb. .13¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A. lb. .15¼- —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .15¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all states not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —
Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs, works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s..ton.80.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.75.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.). Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] bots., 25 to 100 lbs..lb. 7.00 - 9.14
smaller lots.....lb. 7.10 - 9.24
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Niketha mide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.. ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, whole.....lb. No prices
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .35½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs..... .....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15¼- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms.. cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.125.00 -145.00
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .48 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.50 - 5.75
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.11.00 -13.00
rectified, cns.....lb.11.50 15.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.15.00 -17.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —

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Oil, cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms., lb. 1.30 - 1.50
technical, cns., dms. lb. .98 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms. lb. .65 - .85
Celery, bots. lb. 25.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns. lb. .82½ —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots. lb. 25.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Java, cns. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y. lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms. lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms. bbl. 80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots. lb. 21.00 -38.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works. lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls. lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls. lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls. lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns. lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots. lb. 12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots. lb. 5.15 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus 70-75%, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
80-90%, cns. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram..per million units. .17 - .18
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 14.00 -18.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 12.00 -20.00
Russian, cns. lb. 17.90 -18.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.05
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 22.00 -24.00
Hemlock, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Juniper berry, cns. lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls. lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls. lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls. lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls. lb. .16 - —
lned., bbls. lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots. lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French, cns. lb. 8.25 -16.00
Russian, cns. lb. 8.65 - 8.75
garden, cns. lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Lemon, Calif., cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns. lb. No stocks
Terpeneless lb. 25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.85
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns. lb. 9.00 -11.50
Mexican, cns. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
expressed, Jamaica, cns. lb. 11.00 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l. lb. .1530- —
10 or more lb. .1550- —
5 to 9 lb. .1580- —
1 to 4 lb. .1610- —
tankcar lb. .1490- —
tankwagon lb. .1510- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating[1] at refinery ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks. gal. .07½- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks. gal. .07½- .11½
Group A, bright stock, 150-160 vis.,, 0-25 pour, tanks. gal. .22½- .23
300 vis., No. 3 col.,,0-10 pour, tanks. gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks. gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8, color, 10-25 pour, tanks. gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks. gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks. gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks. gal. .22 - .26
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks. gal. .24 - .28
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 6.50 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns. lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers. lb. 11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .0880- —
ref'd,* alkali, dms. lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1370- .1390
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1170- .1190
tanks lb. .1090- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
seed,[5] exp., dms. lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls. gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls. gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls. gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls. lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots. lb. 300.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms. lb. 240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms. lb. 6.50 Nom.
Oiticica,[1,6] liquid, dms. lb. .25 - —
solid, dms. lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls. lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms. gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms. gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms. gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms. lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs. lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Calif., cns. lb. 2.25 - —
independent brands, cns. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .75 - .90
Messina, USP, coppers. lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs. lb. 2.80 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y., lb. .0825- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 4.55 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3. gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour. gal. .08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour. gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour. gal. .08¾- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy. gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy. gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns. lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, dms. lb. .16½ Nom.

Oil, pennyroyal, dom., cns. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
import cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms. lb. 5.80 - 6.95
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms. lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, ship't, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Pimento, refy., cns. lb. 8.00 - 8.75
leaf, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works. gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal. gal. .22½- —
contracts gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind. gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 18 - —
Martinez, Cal. gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk c.i.f. N. Y. lb. .1150- —
Red.[5] dms., dlvd. lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
Rose, natural, coppers. oz. 15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.35
dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms. gal. .60 - —
2d rectified, dms. gal. .62 - —
3d rectified, dms. gal. .66 - —
Rue, bots. lb. 7.50 -13.50
Sage, Spanish, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mysore, cns., case lots. lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast. lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms. lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1370- .1390
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1170- .1190
tanks lb. .1090- —

Oil, sassafras, artif., cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
natural, cns., dms. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Savin, cns. lb. 16.00 -25.00
Savory, cns. lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sesame,[1,5] tanks. lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .20 - —
tanks, works gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns. lb. 12.75 -13.75
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill. lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms. lb. .1290- .1340
tanks lb. .1259- —
refd., varnish, dms. lb. .1389- .1400
tanks lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms. lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms. lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks. lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns. lb. 3.75 - 6.00
South, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 60.00 -65.00
tanks, works ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls. lb. .14¼- —
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities. gal. .30 - .33
tanks gal. .24¼- —
rect., USP, bbls. gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.00
white, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Tung,[1,6] dms. lb. .39 - —
tanks lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots. lb. 34.00 -35.00

Oil, whale,[5] ref., natural, dms., lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms. lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms., 100-gal. gal. 10.00 - —
25-gal. gal. 12.50 - —
10-gal. gal. 13.50 - —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45
65/75, vis., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l. gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l. gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l. gal. .49½- —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —
145 vis., c.l. gal. .57 - —
5 bbls. gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l. gal. .60½- —
180 vis., 5 bbls. gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l. gal. .72 - —
5 bbls. gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, North, cns. lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).

CYCLAMAL

The Accepted Basis For Floral Perfumes

(Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)

A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.

Great Strength

(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.

PERSISTENT IN ODOR • • • • FREEDOM FROM DISCOLORATION
FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION • • • CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY
Manufactured in the U. S. A.

AMERICAN DISTILLED OILS

Bring you the
Fragrance of the Pine Forest

Pure Oils Distilled Especially for us.

OIL OF WHITE CEDAR
OIL OF CEDAR LEAF AMERICAN PURE
Exceptionally Fine Quality
OIL OF BALSAM FIR AMERICAN
OIL OF PINE NEEDLES AMERICAN
OIL OF JUNIPER LEAVES AMERICAN
(*Juniperus Cummunis*)

They come to you as they come from the still in the state of absolute purity. Samples will convince you of the added value to be had from these Pure Quality Oils.

INDOL

U. S. A. MANUFACTURED AND READILY AVAILABLE

Its great power makes it extremely economical to use, not only in the manufacture of Jasmin Odors but in many other Floral Compositions as well.

For the sake of economy, dependability and the fine results to be obtained with Indol, send for a sample and suggestions as to its use.

Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT

Oil, wormseed, cns.	lb.	2.85 - 3.00
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 5.00
Ylang-ylang, bots.	lb.	17.00 -18.00
Manila, bots.	lb.	40.00 -45.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.	lb.	.1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.	ton.	7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh., bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 - —
200 mesh., c.l., mines.	ton.	17.00 - —
100 mesh., c.l., mines.	ton.	15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust	ton.	12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.	ton.	7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.	ton.	5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots.	lb.	13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.	lb.	13.50 -13.65

Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.

Orange, Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½- —
dlvd. other points.	lb.	.12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾- —
Ariz., etc	lb.	.13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.	lb.	.13 - —
Other points.	lb.	.12½- —
Orthonitroaniline toner,[1] kgs., works.	lb.	.80 - —
Orange, dinitroaniline toner,[1] same basis.	lb.	1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.	lb.	.81 - —
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80 - 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .10
sweet, bls.	lb.	.17 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.14½- .15
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.12 - 1.15
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.45 - .46
Verona, bls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloroaniiin, dms.	lb.	.60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18 - .18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.09 - —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.06½- —

Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthonitroaniiin, dms.	lb.	.45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	3.50 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	3.55 - 3.65
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.36½- .37
good, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.33 - .34
Spanish, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.48 - .49
good, bgs.	lb.	.42 - .43
medium, bgs.	lb.	.34 - .35
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery.	lb.	.04¼- —
124-126 AMP, bbls., same		
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery.	lb.	.05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520- —
128-130 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis.	lb.	0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.1050- —

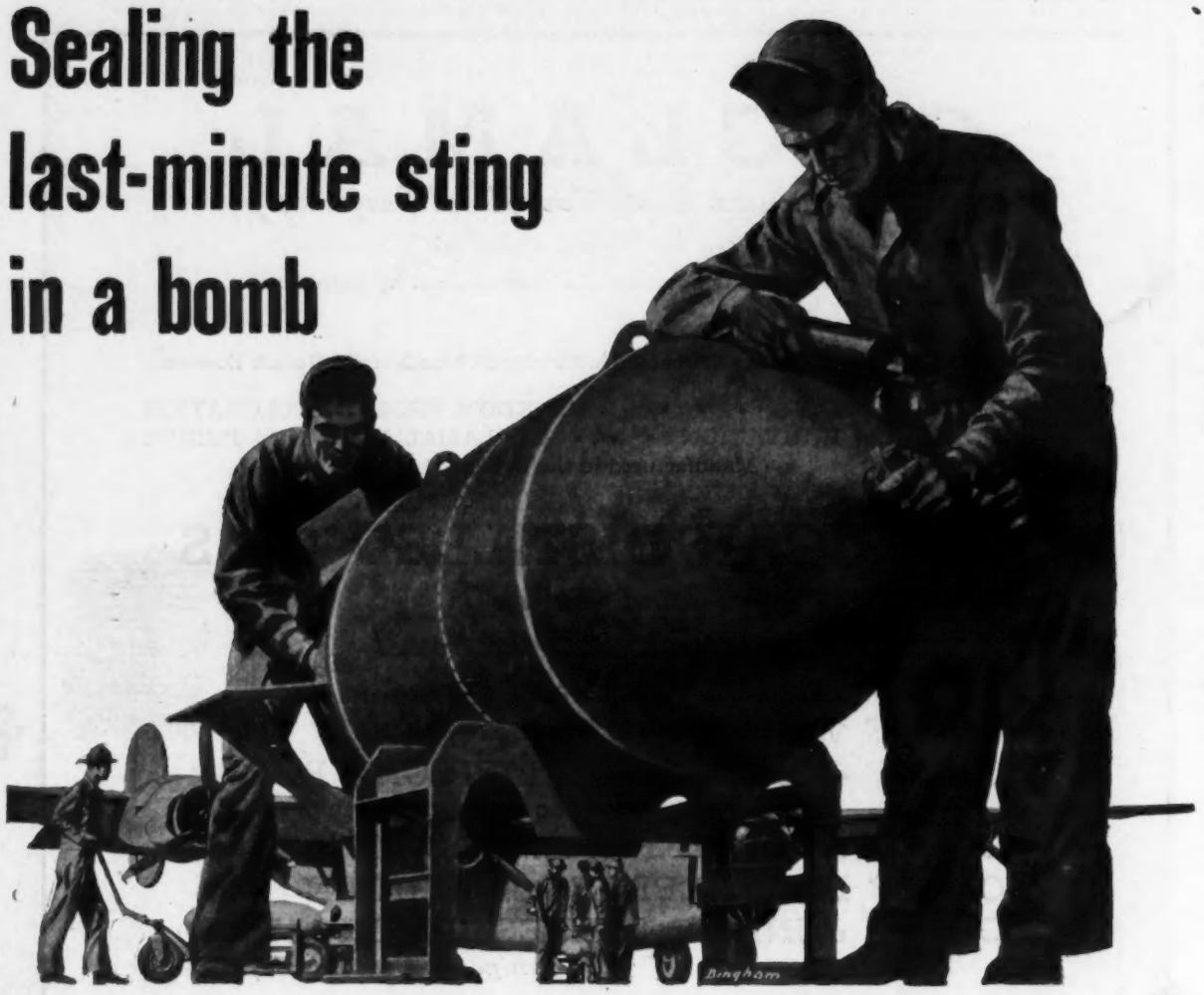
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.

Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.	lb.	.24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.35 - .45
Paranisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.	lb.	.45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls., works.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.21 - .27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.10 - .11
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	.80 - —
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75 - —
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.33½- .35½
less than barrel lots.	lb.	.40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] Group 3, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l.	gal.	.11 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.19 - —
tanks	gal.	.07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gal.	gal.	.55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0665- .0675
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0700- .0715
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.1161 Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295 Nom.
Red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .20½
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	.31 - .32
Mombasa, bgs.	lb.	.22½- .23
Niger, bgs.	lb.	.21 - .22
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.22½- .23
Tanganika, bgs.	lb.	.20½- .21
Peppermint, USP, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
import, bls.	lb.	.96 - 1.10
Perchloroethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1.	lb.	.0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point.	lb.	.0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932- .0950

Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3.	lb.	.021 - —
golden Topas, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	6.03 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
soft., c.l.	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades.	bbl.	.93 - 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County.	bbl.	1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 - 1.36
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.75 - 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31 - 3.00
Texas, North, North-Central.	bbl.	.93 - 1.25
West	bbl.	.78 - 1.04
Panhandle	bbl.	.80 - 1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., group 3.	gal.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—		
Arkansas, No. 1.	gal.	.04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.	gal.	.03½- —
California, heavy.	bbl.	1.10 - 1.20
light	bbl.	.95 - 1.00
diesel, tanks.	gal.	.03 - .05
Group 3, No. 3.	gal.	.03½- —
No. 5.	bbl.	.85 - —
No. 6.	bbl.	.80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.	bbl.	.85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 3.	gal.	.03½- —
No. 6.	bbl.	.90 - —
14-16	bbl.	.97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1.	gal.	.06¾- .06¾
No. 2.	gal.	.06¾- .07
No. 3.	gal.	.06¼- .07¼
36-40 gravity.	gal.	.06¾- .06¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.	bbl.	.85 - —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Texas City, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles.	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco.	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¾- —
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¾- .07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼- —
198-290 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —

Sealing the last-minute sting in a bomb



A "block buster" bomb is harmless . . . until someone opens a "tin can."

This can contains the bomb's sting—a fuse. Without it no bomb can explode. At the last minute before a raid, the fuse is taken from the can and shoved into the nose of the bomb.

This fuse has to be *right* when it goes into the bomb. That's why it's packed in a can.

A damp fuse could turn a costly bomb into a worthless dud. But the "bomb fuse" can, moisture-proof and air-tight, keeps each fuse safe and dry until it's needed.

Vital materials like this are riding off to war by the millions in America's favorite container. They—and the can—are working for American boys, helping them do a job and come out on top. The essential things you get in cans—food, fuel, medicine—are also going to the fighting fronts in cans.

Cans are tough. They don't break, chip or tear. They protect against water, dirt, light, insects. Things get there—*safe*—in cans.

The can that goes to war today will be back again . . . guarding the things *you* depend on. It'll be better than ever, thanks to the experience we're gaining as packaging headquarters for the boys in uniform.

NOTE
TO WAR MANUFACTURERS

Metal containers are delivering the goods safely—foods, supplies, and bullets arrive ready for action. Continental is making millions of these cans along with other war needs, including plane parts.

Yet, rushed as we are, we can still take on more! Right now, a part of our vast metal-working facilities for forming, stamping, machining and assembly is still available. Write or phone our War Products Council, 100 East 42nd Street, New York.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

HELP CAN THE AXIS—BUY WAR BONDS

Petroleum, mineral spirits, refinery:—		
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.10	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.06½-	—
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal.	.12	.13
Boston .....gal.	.12	—
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal.	.1630-	—
Buffalo .....gal.	.1240-	—
Camden, N. J.....gal.	.11	—
Chicago .....gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.1580-	—
Hartford .....gal.	.1630-	—
Kansas City, Mo.....gal.	.1480-	—
Lancaster, Pa.....gal.	.12	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1420-	—
Newark (200 gal.).....gal.	.11	—
New York (200 gal.)....gal.	.11	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.11	—
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.129	—
Providence .....gal.	.13	—
Rochester .....gal.	.1320-	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse .....gal.	.14	—
Washington, D. C.....gal.	.13	—
Wilmington, Del.....gal.	.13	—
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—		
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal.	.12	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.07½-	—
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal.	.06¾-	—
tankwagon, Boston.....gal.	.13	—
Bridgeport .....gal.	.1730-	—
Chicago .....gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.15	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1420-	—
Newark .....gal.	.12	—
New York.....gal.	.12	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.125	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1470-	—
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.gal.	.21½-	—
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis..gal.	.21½-	—
No. 3, same basis.....gal.	.22½-	—
No. 8,[6] tanks, same basis, gal.	.228	—
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal.	.223	—
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal.	.13½-	—
V.M.&P., at refinery:—		
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo—gal.	.11	—
Richmond .....gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal.	.12	—
54-77, 100 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal.	.10	—
San Francisco....gal.	.10½-	—
Portland, Seattle.gal.	.11	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.07½-	—
Gulf Coast (lvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Boston.....gal.	.13	—
Chicago .....gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.15	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1540-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1520-	—
Newark (200 gal.)....gal.	.125	—
New York.....gal.	.12	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.125	—
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1470-	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal.	.24	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.07¼-	.07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—		
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal.	.11	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.09½-	—
Group 3, tanks.....gal.	.06¾-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal.	.07	.07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal.	.13	—
Boston .....gal.	.12	—
Chicago .....gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit .....gal.	.1580-	—
Milwaukee .....gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis .....gal.	.1420-	—
Newark .....gal.	.11	—
New York.....gal.	.11	—
Philadelphia .....gal.	.11	—
Pittsburgh .....gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis.....gal.	.1470-	—
Syracuse .....gal.	.14	—
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb.	3.60	3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb.	3.50	—
Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.09¼-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb.	.85	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.87	.89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb.	.80	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.82	.87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, same basis..lb.	.65	.70
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb.	.17	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb.	2.75	3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb.	4.40	5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb.	5.00	5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb.	8.00	15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb.	4.55	—
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb.	7.10	—
commercial, kgs., works....lb.	1.75	—
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.	13.75	14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.	12.00	12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb.	.19	—
Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l..long ton.	2.00	—
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis....long ton.	2.40	—
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis....long ton.	3.00	—
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 probisions, same basis....long ton.	4.00	—
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis....long ton.	5.00	—
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum...short ton.	2.75	—
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum...short ton.	3.00	—
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton.	3.25	—
Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l..long ton.	4.30	—
70%-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton.	4.80	—
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton.	5.30	—
refinery ground rock, same basis..long ton.	4.50	—
30% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton.	4.70	—
31% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton.	4.80	—
32% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton.	5.00	—
33% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton.	5.50	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs., lb.	.40	4.4
tins, export.....lb.	.55	—
yellow,[6] dms.....lb.	.25	—
cs. .....lb.	.23	.25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb.	.15	.18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.11	.12
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.13	.14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb.	.38	.42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb.	.15	.16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb.	.35	.40
kgs., works.....lb.	.45	.50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15½-	—
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb.	.08	.09½
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz.	8.00	—
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz.	3.90	3.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz.	3.80	5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb.	.26½	Nom.
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).		
Pinkroot, bls.....lb.	.65	.70
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.	16.00	—
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.	19.00	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	22.00	—
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb.	.03½-	—
Linseed, dms.....lb.	.05	.05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		
Pine, dms.....100 lbs.	3.25	—
stands, 200 lbs.....stand.	6.00	—
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb.	.12	.13
Podophyllin, dms.....lb.	8.75	9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb.	.10	.11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb.	.25	—
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb.	.80	.85
Tree bark, bgs.....lb.	1.05	1.10
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb.	.75	.85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb.	.60	.62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb.	.10	.10½
Turkish, bgs.....lb.	.38	.39
Potash abietate.....lb.	.08	—
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb.	.28	.30
cns. .....lb.	.31	.33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb.	.13	.15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb.	.19	.21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.09¾-	.10
Potash bichromate in bgs. ½c. less.		
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.07½-	—
Potash caustic, liquid, 45% basis, dms..lb.	.03½-	.03½
tanks .....lb.	.02½-	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.06½-	.06¾
Chlorate,[6,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb.	.11	.11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.119	.13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb.	.09¾-	.11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.119	.13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb.	.18	.20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb.	.08	Nom.
Chromate,[6,6] bgs.....lb.	.24	.27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb.	.33½-	.38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.		
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb.	.55	—
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	.34	.40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb.	1.65	1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb.	1.50	—
100 lbs.....lb.	1.60	—
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb.	1.65	1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb.	.34	.36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb.	.72	.75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb.	3.46	—
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	3.35	—
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb.	1.44	1.48
dms. .....lb.	1.35	1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton.	No prices	
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M... unit-ton.	.20	—
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1%		
25% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton.	.21	—

TRADITIONS OF NIAGARA

Hub of Trade

ENGRAVING BY JOHN HEATH, REPRODUCED THROUGH COURTESY OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

EVEN BEFORE the white man came, Niagara was the hub of Indian trade routes that reached out to the north and west and south to the Mississippi. Today "The Falls" is the center of a large and still-growing commercial and manufacturing region that is typical of America's industrial might.

Right now, as the source of many vitally needed supplies, the Niagara area is more important to America than ever before. And Niagara Alkali Company as part of this area carries on its pioneering traditions by finding new and better ways to speed up the production of essential chemicals—basic materials in the manufacture of many products upon which the successful completion of the war depends.

An Essential Part Of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

ARMY E NAVY

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE
CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

EBG Niagara ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, 17, N. Y.

Potash, manure salt, imp., 30% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[4] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports.. unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).

Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —

Potash, silicate, solut., 32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk, basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk, min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propylene glycol, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04

Pumice, coarse, O½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.gal. 8.53 - —
Flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms., works, gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms., same basis..lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 5.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins...lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —

Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks.lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks.lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond. lb. .04¾- —
Quebracho, ext., solid, clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bgs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4,6] flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b. shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask.191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask.193.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 1%; brokers, 2%.

Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns..oz. 1.06 + .12¼*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] N.F., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .90 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs...lb. .09½ Nom.
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs....lb. .12½- .13
Indian, red, large, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
recleaned, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - .97
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¾- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis....lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.. .....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).

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Warwick Chemical Company

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Metallic Stearates • Metallic Resinates • Sulfated Oils • Impregnole Water Repellent • Textile Compounds • Synthetic Detergents • Cation Active Compounds • Wetting Agents • Luminous Pigments

Red, oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., bbls.	lb.	.09¾	—
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis, Ill.	lb.	.08¾	—
50% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½	.906
Para[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	.70	—
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works	lb.	4.15	—
Purple, lake, kgs.	lb.	1.00	—
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works	lb.	.55	—
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works	lb.	.35	—
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls.	lb.	.04¾	.07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	1.05	—
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.25	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½	—
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.	lb.	.11	.40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works	lb.	.0220	—
10%, bbls., works	lb.	.0245	—
15%, bbls., works	lb.	.0265	—
20%, bbls., works	lb.	.02¾	—
25%, bbls., works	lb.	.03	—
30%, bbls., works	lb.	.03¼	—
35%, bbls., works	lb.	.0360	—
40%, bbls., works	bb.	.04	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.25	.40
Quicksilver, bbls.	lb.	3.05	3.15
Rep precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs.	lb.	3.26	—
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib.	lb.	.35	—
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.,	lb.	.35	—
Resorcinal,[6] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.68	.75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	1.80	—
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.11	.12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	1.15	1.35
powd., bbls.	lb.	1.20	1.40
Riboflavin,[6] bots.	gram.	.53½	.63½
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.	lb.	.79	—
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.43½	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.44	.47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.42½	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.43	.46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.40	.50
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.55	1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.11½	.12
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.17	.18
Rosin, gum, ex dock:—			
B, dms.	100 lbs.	3.45	—
D, dms.	100 lbs.	3.71	—
E, dms.	100 lbs.	4.15	—
F, dms.	100 lbs.	4.17	—
G, dms.	100 lbs.	4.29	—
H, dms.	100 lbs.	4.29	—
I, dms.	100 lbs.	4.31	—
K, dms.	100 lbs.	4.44	—
M, dms.	100 lbs.	4.45	—
N, dms.	100 lbs.	4.47	—
W.G., dms.	100 lbs.	4.53	—
W.W., dms.	100 lbs.	4.99	—
X, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00	—
Wood, F.F., dms.	100 lbs.	3.64	3.98
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.	ton.	25.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	37.50	—
Rue, bls.	lb.	1.45	1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.29	.31
Saccharin,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up.	lb.	1.30	1.35
smaller lots.	lb.	1.40	1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	.54	.55
Spanish, tins.	lb.	24.00	-25.00
Safrol, cns.	lb.	2.25	2.45
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls.	lb.	.75	.77
leucophylla, bls., Pacific coast.	lb.	.42	.43
Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.24	.29
Greek, bls.	lb.	1.60	Nom.
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.28	.28½
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.05	.05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	No stocks	
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	No stocks	
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.90	—
fib. dms.	lb.	.92	.93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.			
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.20	—
l.c.l., bgs.	ton.	17.00	-18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l.	ton.	15.70	—
l.c.l.	ton.	19.40	-23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00	—
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	8.20	—
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	8.35	8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.	100 lbs.	9.20	—
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	9.35	9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	3.75	—
Santonin, cryst., cns.	kilo.	210.00	-220.00
Saponin, No. 1 cns.	lb.	1.75	—
No. cns.	lb.	1.45	—
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls.	lb.	.25	.30
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.59	.60
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.20	.21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.20	.21
select, bls.	lb.	.40	.45
Savory, bls.	lb.	.75	1.20
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.75	.76
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.09	.14
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.30	—
powd., cns.	lb.	1.35	—
Root, bgs.	lb.	.07	.08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46	—
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.25	.32
Western, bls.	lb.	.17	.18
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment.	lb.	.33¾	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¼	—
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.34¼	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¾	—
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.75	—
cns., 10 lbs.	lb.	1.85	—
Senega root, spot, bls.	lb.	.82	.83
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls.	lb.	.22	.28
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.1	.22
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16	.16½
2, bls.	lb.	.11½	.12
3, bls.	lb.	.10½	.11
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.15	.17
Pods, bls.	lb.	.13	.16
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	.80	.82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.13	.13½
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.	lb.	.12	.12½
natural, bgs.	lb.	.11	Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs.	lb.	.42½	—
Boston	lb.	.43½	—
Chicago	lb.	.44	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.46	—
Shellac, bonedry, refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.	lb.	.48½	—
Boston	lb.	.49½	—
Chicago	lb.	.50	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.52	—

Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, bgs., lots of 100.	lb.	.4660	—
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.	lb.	.3890	—
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100.	lb.	.3660	—
Chicago, lots of 100.	lb.	.3710	—
Pacific coast, lots of 100.	lb.	.3960	—
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100.	lb.	.3550	—
Chicago, lots of 100.	lb.	.3600	—
Pacific coast, lots of 100.	lb.	.3805	—

Shellac in cs. 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Shortening, trcs.	100 lbs.	16.50	-17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works.	ton	17.00	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.00	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	19.00	-20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.00	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	21.00	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	30.60	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	35.00	-38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	21.50	-23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	22.00	-25.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis,	ton.	13.50	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.50	—
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	11.00	—
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	16.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.18½	—
10 gals., works.	lb.	.27	—
Silver, bullion	oz.	.44¾	—
govt. purchase, dom.	oz.	.7111	—
govt. purchase,[1] foreign.	oz.	.44¾	—
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.41½	—
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.	oz.	.32¾	—
Nucleinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.308	.358
Proteinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.288	.338
Simarubra bark, bls.	lb.	.60	.67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	12.00	-13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.75	.80
Smalt, black, ctns.	lb.	.05	.08
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.07	.08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.40	.42
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.11¾	.12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.13	.14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.	lb.	.16	.17
imp., bbls.	lb.	.18	.19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.17	.18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	.10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½	.06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	.10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works.	lb.	.79	—
semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.42	—
white, powd., dms.	lb.	1.50	1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.50	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.40	—
Soda aluminate, other uses, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50	8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15	.15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¾	.11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works.	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., dealers, works.	lb.	.09	.10

Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.18	—
2	100 lbs.	2.33	—
3	100 lbs.	2.58	—
4	100 lbs.	2.98	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15	—
bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.95	—
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.13	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.45	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.45	—
2	100 lbs.	2.60	—
3	100 lbs.	2.85	—
4	100 lbs.	3.25	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	—
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.05	1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.13	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93	—

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METALS
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SYNTHETIC RUBBER
METAL CLEANSING
OPTICAL GLASS
SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

Soda ash, light, 58%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 96°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 96°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —

Soda, bichromate,[5] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33°, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., wks..lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers, tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —

Soda, carbonate, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[3] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,4] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24¾- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 38-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., wdrks.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70

Soda, hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- — West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09⅞- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10⅜- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[3] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.80
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, N.F., dried, powd... bbls. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, wirks... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works... 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41% protein, Decatur, Ill., July, bulk..ton.33.50 - —
Edgewater, N. J., bulk..ton.37.00 - —
bgs., same basis.....ton.40.50 - —

Most Resin-Oil Emulsion Paints Contain ZINC SULFIDE PIGMENTS

Through the entire development of interior water-thinned paints—from the early casein paints to the modern resin-oil emulsion finishes—zinc sulfide pigments have been the choice for economical hiding and for serviceable films of excellent color.

May we tell you about the use of Albalith and Cryptone in resin-oil emulsion paints?

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

160 FRONT STREET — New Jersey Zinc — NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Soybean, protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .17¼ - .17½
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .25 - .30
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, tech., 90%, bbls..lb. .14 - .16
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37½- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs.. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .53 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
flour, comm'l 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bags., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .10 Nom.
medium, bgs.....lb. .09½ Nom.
poultry, bgs.....lb. .09 Nom.
Superphosphate,[1] single, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Balto..... unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
Superphosphate, pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, prod. points, others... unit-ton. .55 - .84
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.63 per ton.
guaranteed 18%, 19%, or 20%, a.p.a., 1½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .70 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 40% from E. Tampa, Fla.

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Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.... ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works...ton.13.00 -18.00
Talc, grd., dom., N. Y. fibrous, fine, 98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bags., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09⅝- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08⅝- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05⅝- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06⅞- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07⅜- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.10 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00&.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00&.10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[5] Brazil, bgs....lb. .03¾- .06½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33½- —
Pine, retort, dms., East....gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East.....gal. .24¼- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls, kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP. powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms.....lb. .85 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acet., extra, cns., dms.lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyroprosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., cns., 100 grams..gram. .32 - —
smaller lots.....gram. .35 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. .75 - .76
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .25 - .25½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs, works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .83
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —

It's *good* news, too, if you're talking about Spencer Kellogg's Solinox and Soya Solinox. These two oils are proving a magnificent answer to many priority problems.

Solinox, a linseed derivative, and *Soya Solinox*, a soyabean product, are hydroxylated by chemical treatment, and made soluble in alcohol. Non-drying, with natural plasticizing ability, they are proving excellent replacements for castor oil, for scores of varied industrial purposes.

For a harder film, Solinox is recommended; where the film must stand up to considerable flexing use Soya Solinox. Both oils are available in a number of viscosities. Ask your nearest Spencer Kellogg office for full information, or get in touch with us for immediate samples.

SPENCER KELLOGG and Sons, Inc.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Keep Buying War Bonds

West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and wine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine[1] USP XII, 100 oz...oz. .35 - —
25 oz.....oz. .38 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[4] CP., cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[4] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[5] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2,3] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .11¾ Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock, gal. .78½- .82½
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .65 - .68
tanks .....gal. .60 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.37.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls.....lb. .92 - .93
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
whole, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] tins, makers, primary distrib., ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[1] cbys, wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c. l.....bot. .45½- —
Viosteral (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.42.00 -44.00
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks .....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs.....lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton. lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81½
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton.....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., tons.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., tns.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07½
rossed, bls.....lb. .07 - .10
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l..ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.. ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E. wks. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¼%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[3] (xylene), indus., dms., return, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —

AZO ZINC OXIDES MEET MARITIME, NAVY AND FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS

For Specification 52-Z-7 Use AZO-ZZZ-22

For Specification TT-Z-301 (American Process) Use AZO-ZZZ-11, 22, 33, 44, 55

For Specification ASTM-D-79-41 (American Process) Use AZO-ZZZ-11, 22, 33, 44, 55

For Specification 52-MC-8 Use AZO-ZZZ-11 or 22

AMERICAN ZINC SALES COMPANY
Distributors for
AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING CO.
COLUMBUS, OHIO CHICAGO ST. LOUIS NEW YORK

AZO

Xylol, 10°, dms., return, works.. gal.	.35	-	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.. gal.	.30	-	—
5°, dms., return., wks..... gal.	.42	-	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal.	.37	-	—
3°, dms., return., works....gal.	.47	-	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal.	.42	-	—
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb.	.35	-	.36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb.	1.75	-	2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb.	.35	-	—
90 B units, dms.....lb.	.40	-	—
120 B units, dms.....lb.	.45	-	—
200 B units, dms.....lb.	.58	-	—
300 B units, dms.....lb.	.72	-	—
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb.	1.35	-	2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb.	1.35	-	1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb.	.55	-	—
smaller lots, same basis.. lb.	.60	-	—
packages, same basis.....lb.	.65	-	—
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works..lb.	1.10		Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb.	.16	-	—
Chrome yellow, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb.	.09	-	.11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb.	1.37	-	—
primrose, bbls., same basis..lb.	1.75	-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb.	2.87	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	2.89	-	—
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb.	.04½	-	.06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb.	.02	-	.02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb.	.0345	-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.0365	-	—
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb.	.04½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.05	-	—
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb.	.07	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.071	-	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb.	.15	-	—
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb.	.15	-	—
Yellow dock root, dom., bls..lb.	.16	-	.23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb.	.11	-	.13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb.	.14	-	.16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz.	3.00	-	5.75

Z

Zein,[6] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb.	.25	-	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.30	-	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb.	.16	-	.17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb.	.26	-	.27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb.	.29	-	—
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb.	.11¾	-	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.12¼	-	.13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb.	.14	-	.20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb.	.35	-	—
dms. .....lb.	.40	-	—
kgs. .....lb.	.37	-	—
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.00	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	5.35	-	—
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs.	5.75	-	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	6.50	-	—
USP, dms.....lb.	.30	-	.31
jars .....lb.	.36	-	—
solution, 50°, dms., c.l., wks. lb.	.0315	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.04¼	-	.04½
tanks, works.....lb.	.0250	-	—
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb.	.33	-	.37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.1035	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.1135	-	—
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	.25	-	.30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb.	4.54	-	—
jars .....lb.	4.40	-	—
Metal,[1,3,6] (quotations in Paint Market report).			
Oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½	-	—
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.07¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½	-	—
5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb.	.07¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¾	-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¼	-	—
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½	-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.09	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09¼	-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.08½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08⅝	-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.09½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09⅝	-	—
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb.	.10½	-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.10⅝	-	—
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.			
Palmitate, bbls.....lb.	.32	-	.33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb.	.11	-	.12
precipitated, dms., dlvd...lb.	.15	-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb.	.15	-	.18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb.	.29	-	—
ton lots, frt. equald...lb.	.30	-	—
smaller lots, frt. equald.. lb.	.31	-	—
USP (same prices as tech.)			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs.	3.60	-	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	4.35	-	—
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	4.10	-	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	4.85	-	—
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	5.80	-	—
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	fl.55	-	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.08¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08½	-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08¾	-	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.0585	-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.0585	-	—
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.05¾	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06	-	—
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb.	.26	-	.31
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Aug. 2 issue of OPD.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Fertilizer Control Set for 1943-44

—Continued from page 7

(2) Again gives priority on the delivery of fertilizer to a list of Group A crops. The A list now includes peanuts, sugar beets for seed production, hemp, dry and snap beans, lima beans, cabbage, carrots, onions, green peas, dry edible peas, potatoes (including sweet potatoes), sweet corn for processing, tomatoes, and vegetable seeds. Other crops are classified in a Group B list.

(3) Makes the fertilizer available according to a farmer's crop requirements. On A crops this means that a farmer may use fertilizer at any rate of application but not in excess of recommendations of state agricultural experiment stations. Requirement provisions have been opened up for growers of B crops by elimination of the provision which required growers of such crops to have a history on the use of fertilizer to be eligible for fertilizer. This change will permit the use of fertilizer by farmers who have not previously used fertilizers on B crops. The application rate on B crops will be the usual rate for the area, but not above the rate recommended by the state experiment station.

The revised order also provides for special grades of fertilizer suitable for Victory gardens by areas. Only one grade for the entire country was available last year. The grades which will be available next year are:—6-10-4 for Pacific coast States, 4-12-4 for Midwest States, and 5-10-5 for Atlantic coast and Southern States. Victory gardeners will also be able to purchase small quantities of nitrate of soda, ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate to supplement the mixed fertilizer, where such is needed.

—O-P-D—

Stults to Mark 45 Years With Welch, Holme & Clark

E. D. Stults, head of Welch, Holme & Clark Co., oils, fats and chemicals, this city, will mark August 1 completion forty-five years of service with the company. Born in Dayton, N. J., in 1881, Mr. Stults was educated at Newark High School and joined the Welch, Holme & Clark organization in 1898. He was named secretary in 1922 and vice-president in 1929 and later that year assumed the presidency of the company.

—O-P-D—

Zimmerman Now Captain

Harold Zimmerman, formerly of the International Selling Corporation, this city, has been advanced to a captain in the Chemical Warfare Service. Captain Zimmerman is stationed in Washington, D. C.

—O-P-D—

H. E. Michl has been appointed economist for the Cotton-Textile Institute.

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in industry

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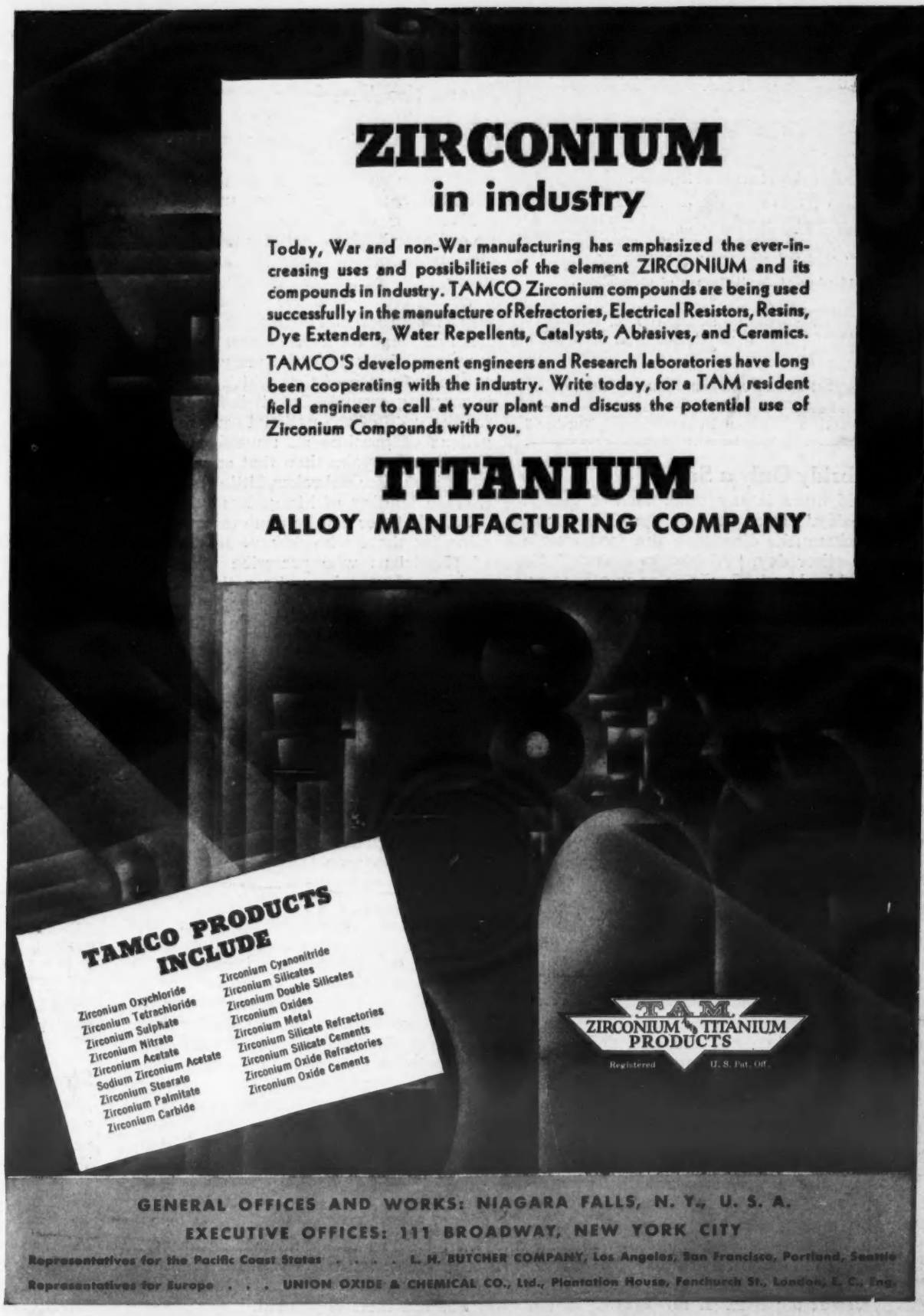

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"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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Subsidy Only a Sop

"If there is any other answer except subsidy," said one of the OPA chief muckamucks discussing the food frazzle the other day, "I'd like to hear it." So would a hundred million or so other persons, and at this stage of the mishandling of so-called "inflation-control" it is very, very doubtful that there is any other answer. The senate's varying minds and votes are not without excuse, at least.

The subsidy is inequitable and dishonest and undemocratic. Doubling a wrong doesn't make anything right, but only a dishonest, inequitable "out" seems to be practicable as an application to the correction of the dishonest, inequitable price-control offspring of political expediency, which leaves holes of all sizes in almost any price ceiling constructed under its provisions.

Subsidy cannot and will not stop inflationary trends—quite the contrary! It is, of itself, promotive of upward price spiraling. Every time an item of cost is boosted in the areas where ceilings are taboo, the applicable subsidy will have to be increased. This increase in price is, of course, disguised and hidden. But, it is there nonetheless, and it takes just as big a bite out of the national dollar.

All this jockeying to permit profiteering in certain areas of the national economy, because—so 'tis said—production of essential materials could not otherwise be maintained, could have been avoided by making the price-control law measure up to its name, that is, by making it a definite legislative order that the cost of everything must stay right where it was at the time. If no boosting of costs had been permitted, there would be no necessity to cushion any boosts.

That milk is spilt. But, the fact remains that there can be no price-control that will measure up to its purported task of preventing inflation. It is a question whether open price increases or subsidized price boosts are the lesser of the two alternative evils which are available, not as remedies, not as preventives, but merely and wholly as sops.

There is this to be said for open price increases: they are paid by those who buy the goods to which they apply. The subsidy is paid by the taxpayers, whether or not they buy the subsidized article. And because not all who buy subsidized goods are taxpayers, each taxpayer must pay for the subsidized benefits of three or four others.

Organized labor is all for subsidies on food prices. When somebody begins to harangue about the big chunk of that 20 percent wage tax which goes to pay the subsidy-hidden boost in the cost of food, there may be a different tale to tell—maybe in accents wild.

—O-P-D—

Share the Truck

Many business houses are already joined with their neighbors in a share-the-truck program. All others which can possibly do so should enter into similar neighborly, and patriotic, arrangements.

No matter what its normal essentiality, no ordinary business activity today comes close to the needs of war. Among those needs, few are bigger than that for gasoline, and the need for rubber is also importantly large. It eases the strain for folks at home to prattle about the oversupply of this which the army has here or the too much of that which the navy is carrying around. But, it is far better, for the good of the national soul, that 50 gallons of gasoline sit unused under a Tunisian datepalm than that one American flier suffer a broken little finger in a crash landing of his gasless plane.

So, whatever can be done to save gasoline for those who deserve it—in spite of physicians who prescribe joy-riding and preachers who smite rationing dishonesty with a private sample of the same—should be done. Sharing the truck will save gasoline. It will also save time in many instances. Maybe it does lend a bit of aid and comfort to a competitor. But, he is far to be preferred to the enemy as a recipent of such favors.

Share your truck!

—O-P-D—

Preparation for Disaster

An important aspect of employer-employee relations is emphasized for its neglect in a report of a study by the United States Public Health Service and the Office of Civilian Defense of the capability of industrial plants to deal with accidents in which a substantial number of persons are injured. This survey was directed primarily to the handling of victims of possible war disasters, but its results are applicable to the everyday possibilities of explosions, fires, wind storms, and other catastrophes.

The survey disclosed that only one plant in five among larger enterprises had arrangements for the hospitalization of victims of a war disaster, and that the proportion among smaller plants was still less. The best provision of the services of a plant physician—and this was when the armed services had absorbed less than half as many doctors as are now enrolled—covered about 34 percent of the employees; in small plants this coverage was less than 10 percent.

No attempt is made in the report to advance the idea that industrial plants should be equipped to give victims of large-scale disasters hospital treatment. But, high-grade first-aid equipment and manning are advised strongly. The wisdom of this is plain. Mobilization of the facilities of the community is of greatest assistance in any catastrophe. Proper preparation for this helps greatly in emergency.

The PHS-OCD survey discovered a general inadequacy of ambulance service, when measured by the demands of a large-scale disaster in a plant employing even a few thousand persons. The wisdom was adduced of arranging for the emergency use of all sorts of vehicles temporarily equipped with stretchers, stabilizers, and so on. A corollary was found in the need to expand the facilities of hospitals to handle emergencies.

Adequate, satisfactory care for victims of large-scale disasters is a necessity in every community. Business as a whole should cooperate fully to assure its being provided. It is most desirable that every plant of larger size have its own adequate facilities, or at least that the combinable facilities of neighboring plants be sufficient to take care of a large-scale disaster in any one of them. The hospitalization problem in most instances probably would best be solved by relying as little as possible on the facilities of hospitals in the community, because of transportation difficulties, and providing a large supply of cots and coverings in protected storage at each plant; training two or three ample corps of full-course first-aid workers and hospital attendants in each plant; and providing a community, mobile hospital equipped for the performance of operations. In every warplant community today organized trained assistance and facilities for the care of accident victims are as necessary and as important as a fire department.

—O-P-D—

One Freedom's Banner

Among the amendments to the American form of government more or less widely and popularly advocated comes now a suggestion that in its participation in ceremonies in foreign lands the United States be symbolized, not by its national flag, but by some new banner with a strange device of the four freedoms.

On freedom's ground, between selfish isolationism and foolish internationalism, these words have been spoken:—

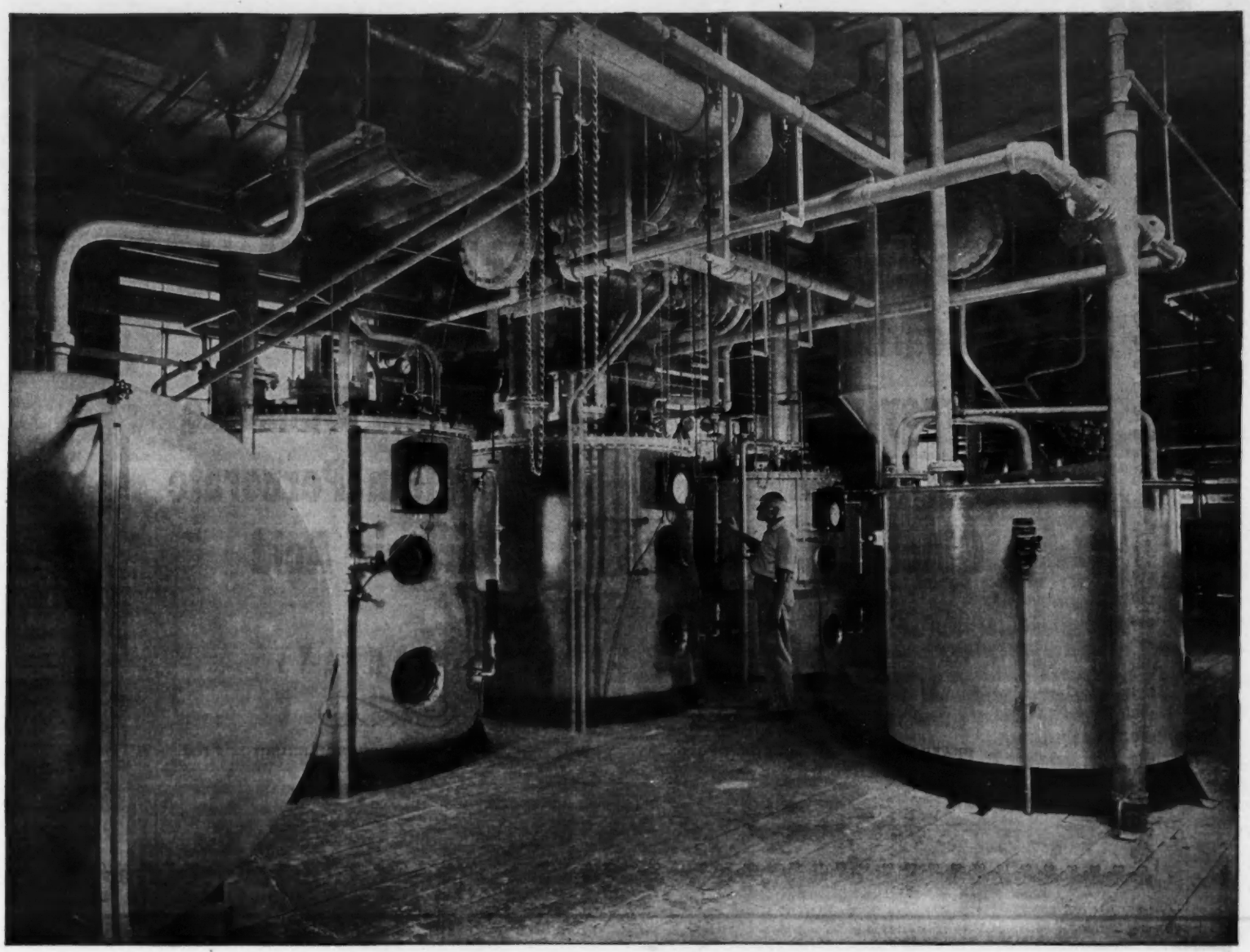
Resolved: That the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, with unyielding conviction, protests and condemns the flagrantly unpatriotic and spiritually destructive proposal to have the United States represented in ceremonies overseas by a "four freedoms" flag, flown beside the standard of the nation in which the event is held, and demands that no flag other than the Stars and Stripes, adopted by Congress on June 14, 1777, shall officially or unofficially represent the United States directly or indirectly, nor may the Stars and Stripes be merged, amalgamated, symbolized, or in any manner be abridged or be included in any composite of flags.

And to those sentiments let us all fervently say: "Amen!"

—O-P-D—

Stockpiling or Mudslinging

BEW's comment on the stockpiling muddle in quinine and fats and oils was printed in *OPD* last week; the rebuttal of RFC is presented in this issue. Together they serve mainly to emphasize the adage—"There are three sides to every dispute: my side, your side, and the right side." Behind the situation is much that neither side has revealed. The need for deep, farflung "Trumanizing" of the matter is clearly indicated.



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Industrial Products by Fermentation Processes

• Noah has received credit for one of the earliest recorded chemical discoveries. He found that under some conditions grape juice underwent a change and the resulting product, when imbibed, produced a pleasant physiological effect entirely different from that which the original juice gave. Unfortunately, as a result of continuing his testing "not wisely but too well", he has received some undesirable notoriety.

It was also observed at an early date that sometimes fruit juices underwent another type of change which resulted in the development of sourness. Milk was also found to become sour on storage. Since the resulting products found practical use, empirical methods of regulating these alterations were developed.

Not until the investigation of Pasteur was it recognized that these changes were due to the growth of various microscopic organisms. It had been noticed earlier, however, that the development of visible organisms, termed molds, also resulted in changes of the medium on which they grew.

Since Pasteur a large number of experimenters have developed methods not only of preventing, but also of encouraging, the growth of these organisms, both visible and microscopic. Others have studied the chemical changes brought about by them. It is now recognized that these reactions are similar to, or in many cases the same as, those occurring during the development of a fruit or vegetable and are natural vegetative processes.

As a result of some of these researches a considerable variety of products of industrial importance is now being manufactured by the careful cultivation of a number of these organisms. Since this is a comparatively new field, it can safely be assumed that with time the number of compounds produced by such methods will be greatly enlarged. The probability of this is increased by the fact that the raw materials for such processes are generally of American agricultural origin, thus removing any dependence on foreign products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the leaders in this field and is at present producing Citric Acid, Gluconic Acid, Fumaric Acid, and Oxalic Acid by such methods. From these acids a wide variety of derivatives is being manufactured. A well-trained research staff is engaged in the improvement of present processes and in the development of new products. Results in many of these latter investigations indicate that products of possible importance in a variety of fields will in time be made available.

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NEW ORLEANS, 9, LA.

Heavy Chemicals

Short Spot Supplies of Major Industrial Chemicals—Production At Peak—Fluorspar Workers Receive Advance

Shortage of supplies was noted in several major heavy chemicals for immediate and prompt shipments last week. The situation was unusual and more or less unique. As a background, the home production of chemicals was the largest on record. Practically every plant running at capacity. Against this has been a steadily mounting consumption and unusually heavy shipments for export against the lend lease program. Behind this, the manpower shortage problem and the scarcity of suitable containers were influences of no small import in the matter of delaying the final distribution of chemicals to the consumer or export buyer. In prominent selling quarters it was reported that never in the trade's history was there such a pronounced scarcity of certain major industrial chemicals on spot.

Chlorine which was in plentiful supply a few weeks ago has fallen in line with the rest of the list and closed tight for immediate shipment. There seemed to be scarcely any round lots of soda sulphide available and buyers of caustic soda and soda ash could not pry any round lots loose in the local market. Phosphorus compounds, oxalic and acetic acids, along with the chlorates were a few chemicals that might be classified as definitely short.

In an effort to accelerate production and conserve supplies of fluorspar, the War Labor Board has stabilized wages for the industry. Workers in the six major companies were granted an increase averaging 14c. per hour. The OPA approved an increase of approximately $5.00 a ton in maximum prices for fluorspar recently.

In view of the exceedingly tight position of soda nitrate and potash nitrate, WPB deemed it advisable to notify the glass industry regarding the supply which may be made available for the manufacture of glass during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944. No allocation of soda nitrate or potash nitrate will be approved for the manufacture of glass containers, or tumblers used for containers; or for glass melted in continuous tank furnaces and formed on automatic machines. Borosilicate types of glass and lead glass tubing are exempt from above restrictions.

Advices from Santiago, Chile, stated that the entire production of copper from that country would be sent to the United States, except a small quantity for national requirements, as a contribution to the war effort.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 80 in the week ended July 3, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 88.1 in the previous week and 67.6 percent a year ago.

Aluminum.—Primary grade ingot, a new grade made by blending from 50 to 70 per cent of scrap with primary metal, was provided with maximum prices by OPA. The new ceilings for No. 142 primary ingot are 15½c per pound, No. 335 ingot 15½c, and No. 195 ingot 15c per pound. To stimulate orderly movement of ingot made of scrap, WPB is allocating virgin aluminum to smelters for blending with scrap in the production of the critical casting alloys as above noted.

Ammonia Anhydrous.—Market subject to allocation orders. Allotments were readily absorbed.

Ammonia Aqua.—Heavy production reported. Demand while active was readily satisfied. Sales included both large and small lots.

Ammonia Chloride.—Miscellaneous buying reported along slightly broader lines. Supplies plenty sufficient to meet all requirements.

Bauxite.—Remained under allocation orders. Moderate importations were noted during past week.

Bleaching Powder.—Inquiry fairly active for both home and export requirements. Allocation allotments taken rapidly. Supplies while not excessive were sufficient to meet requirements.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Remained in good demand at ceiling prices. Container shortage causing some difficulty in making prompt shipments.

Cobalt Oxide.—Moderate sales for ceramic requirements. Makers able to satisfy demand. Arrivals of white ingots reported last week.

Copper Carbonate.—Moved under allocation orders. Inquiry noted from paint, insecticide and germicide industries.

Copper Sulphate.—Available stocks have been reduced owing to the constant drain on supplies for agricultural requirements. Demand for spraying and dusting has passed its peak and while stocks will likely reveal a further shrinkage, it is believed that this month will end the decline. Meanwhile, supplies are reported ample to meet requirements. There has been a notable decline in the call for metal plating but new channels of consumption have been opened and these have more than offset the usual flow to the metal platers. It is expected that export shipments will expand during the last quarter of the year but these are largely subject to the attitude of government authorities and the political situation in foreign countries.

Phosphorus.—Steadily increasing demand was reported with prospects favoring an additional expansion. Producers were taxed to capacity to meet requirements. The market for phosphorus and all the compounds affiliated with this chemical continued in a definitely tight position.

Potash Chlorate.—Shipments against allocation orders moved along more smoothly last week as buyers and sellers became more familiar with the new allotment system. Demand for war industries was active with a broadening tendency for civilian use noted. Market conditions showed no improvement from the former tight position.

Silicon Tetrachloride.—C. P. very scarce with some producers out of the market. The technical grade was offered on the basis of 15½c a pound in drums works for carlots and at 18½c a pound for less. Small lots in 10 gallon drums were held at 27c a pound.

Soda Ash.—Export shipments of this material combined with an unusually large domestic consumption have brought about a shortage of soda ash for immediate and prompt shipments. Capacity production was reported at domestic plants while a large export tonnage was unfilled at the close. The buying situation was tight in the final trading.

Soda Caustic.—Recent heavy purchases for export have helped to drain supply sources of this chemical. Domestic consumption remained around peak levels and the spot market reflected a scarcity that checked buying for both home and export. A definite shortage of dry caustic was noted and the market closed in an exceedingly tight position.

—Continued on page 35

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 or August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.0	**170.0**	**170.0**	**170.2**

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	**116.0**	**116.0**	**116.0**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

BARIUM HYDRATE and POROUS BARIUM OXIDE (Monoxide)
FREE FROM CARBIDES
BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Dept. A, Willoughby, Ohio
Successors to The J. H. R. Products Co. *Send for informative booklet*

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SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
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chemicals
BROMIDES
SODIUM POTASSIUM
AMMONIUM
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BORAX — Technical Grade + 99½% — Powder and Fine Granular
SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE — Technical
SODA ASH
Light and Dense
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Household and Packaging Soda
Dairy Soda
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Cable Address: SELMUD

METOL
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Registered Trade Mark
TANNIC ACID, U.S.P. and Technical
GALLIC ACID, U.S.P. and Technical
ZINSSER & CO., Inc., HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON NEW YORK

Stauffer
SULPHUR CHLORIDE
BORIC ACID • CARBON TETRACHLORIDE • BORAX
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE • SULPHUR CHLORIDE
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE • SULPHURIC ACID
CAUSTIC SODA • TARTAR EMETIC • LIQUID
CHLORINE • SULPHUR • SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE
CARBON BISULPHIDE • TEXTILE STRIPPER
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INNIS, SPEIDEN & COMPANY
Caustic Potash
M. W. PARSONS COMPANY
Metallic Stearates
TARTAR CHEMICAL DIVISION
STANDARD BRANDS, INC.
Cream of Tartar
TURPENTINE AND ROSIN FACTORS
Canned Gum Turpentine
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Omaha Chicago St. Louis Des Moines Minneapolis
Tulsa Denver Wichita Memphis Oklahoma City
Dallas Houston San Antonio Davenport New Orleans

Procter & Gamble's War Effort Described in Booklet

Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio, has published a booklet which shows how the company, among other things, applied its skill in mass production of small units to quantity loading of shells. Rounding out the picture of the company at war and the story of the Procter & Gamble Defense Corporation, shell loading subsidiary of the company, supervised by Procter & Gamble management and engineering personnel, are the facts about activities on the fighting, production and home fronts. The booklet, "Vital for Victory," describes how Procter & Gamble laboratories began long before Pearl Harbor to work on synthetic rubber. It also sets forth the war contribution of the company in the form of thousands of tons of glycerin, principal byproduct of soap making. The booklet describes the industrial uses of soap for processing leather, fabrics and metal and other activities of the company.

—O-P-D—

Phelps Dodge Contract With DPC Increased

OPD Washington Bureau

Defense Plant Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidiary, has authorized an increase in its contract with Phelps Dodge Corporation and Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation, New York city, to provide additional facilities at a plant in Arizona at a cost of approximately $150,000 resulting in an averall commitment of approximately $28,700,000. Phelps Dodge Corporation and Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Calif. Quicksilver Mine Backed by Hoover Interests

Polar Star Quicksilver Mine is the firm name under which Lawrence K. Requa, Frances B. Requa, Theodore J. Hoover, Alan Hoover, Margaret C. Hoover, Herbert Hoover, jr., Allan Hoover and Margaret Watson Hoover have published an intention to conduct business at San Simeon, Calif.

Wilcoxon Leaves Atlas

Frank Wilcoxon has resigned from the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, to become affiliated with the American Cyanamid Company, this city. Mr. Wilcoxon, who served as director of the control laboratory, Ravenna Ordnance plant of Atlas, will join American Cyanamid to be a group leader in charge of insecticide and fungicide laboratory, Stamford Research Laboratory, Stamford, Conn.

—O-P-D—

Dr. Purvis on McGill Faculty

Dr. Clifford B. Purves has been appointed to the E. B. Eddy chair of industrial and cellulose chemistry at McGill University. Dr. Pruvis, who has been associate professor of organic chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, succeeds Prof. Harold Hibbert, who has retired.

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Chemicals
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New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Minneapolis • Wyandotte • Tacoma

Heavy Chemicals

—Continued from page 34

Acids

Acetic.—Buying interest remained active with supplies definitely short. Producers made deliveries as rapidly as possible but demand kept ahead of supply. Producers experienced difficulty in securing sufficient quantities of basic material.

Chromic.—Inquiries reached the market in good volume. Shipments sufficiently heavy to keep supplies relatively low.

Formic.—Small lot transactions featured the market. Relatively little interest reported from the dye trade. Stocks sufficient to meet demand.

Muriatic.—Production was readily absorbed. Inquiries included both home and export requirements.

Oxalic.—Tight conditions reported. Some producers sold ahead until September. Shipments to war industries heavy.

Phosphoric.—Buyers found offerings scarce for anything like nearby shipment. Production heavily sold and position exceedingly tight.

Sulphuric.—Demand reported active for immediate and prompt shipment. War industries consuming sizable quantities while movement to fertilizer factories showed signs of improvement. In reference to the proposed price regulation, it is reported that a series of meetings with producers and sellers to discuss conditions is scheduled by OPA for July 13 in New York, July 20 in Atlanta, July 22 in St. Louis and July 23 in Chicago.

Baltimore, July 9.—Production of sulphuric acid continues at a rate which takes care of government requirements, and leaves a fair margin for other uses. The ceiling remained unchanged, with each producer permitted to name the highest figure at which he had marketed his output in March, 1942. The variations thus allowed in the quotations are not of real moment, but they permit a measure of competition which condition seems to be regarded as desirable in dealing with the situation. The market has undergone no change despite the fact that production cost has risen and not only the raw materials, but labor, transportation and other items of expense have advanced. The situation today differs greatly from the conditions prevalent during the first world war, when acid prices rose to almost unprecedented figures.

Insecticides

Demand was active with the combined movement of satisfactory seasonal dimensions. Shipments were nearing the peak for the year. Supplies in most instances were sufficient to meet requirements. Sales of calcium arsenate have improved. Mexico reported to have made an increased effort to control the pink boll worm.

Calcium Arsenate.—Production moved out freely with improved demand well supplied. Reports mixed regarding cotton infestation of boll worm.

Cryolite.—Small lots commanded attention. Supplies sufficient to fill requirements.

Lead Arsenate.—Satisfactory seasonal demand. Agricultural consumption reaching peak.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Inquiry continued to improve. Small lots sales showed a satisfactory seasonal total. Market well supplied.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Producers pushed to meet demand. Department of Agriculture advises the use of this chemical for ant colonies in Victory Gardens.

Rotenone.—WPB issued order M-133 dealing with restrictions on manufacture, processing and deliveries of this material. Market strictly under allocation orders. Granting of appeals depended upon importance of crop to be treated.

—O-P-D—

Copper Sulphate Trade Got by U. S. Exporters

—Continued from page 7

American mrakets on a percentage basis there were complaints from American exporters that the British were selling their sulphate at 75 percent of the world price. Officials confirmed that lower price quotations were being offered, but professed inability to understand why, since the quoters were permitted to ship only a percentage of the requirements. As the agreement contained no provision as to prices, there was nothing officials could do about it.

The agreement which was in effect last year, shutting American exporters of copper sulphate out of the Indian market, expired at the end of 1942 and has not been renewed. Under the agreement copper sulphate needs of India were supplied entirely by Great Britain because of the shortage of copper here and the tight shipping situation.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Salesmen To Golf July 15

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its second golf tournament of the season at the Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y., July 15. Prizes will be in the form of war stamps. F. J. Reid, of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Brooklyn, asked that members planning to attend the tournament should notify him immediately so that proper provision can be made for luncheon and dinner. His telephone number is Evergreen 8-5600.

Schering Offers Licenses Under Unused Patents

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., one of the companies having outstanding stock which has been vested in the office of the Alien Property Custodian, and its affiliate, Sherga Chemical Company, propose to grant licenses to any United States citizen or business concern under certain patents held by the companies which Schering has never utilized and does not expect to utilize in its own business operations, Francis C. Brown, president has announced. The offer does not include patents covering pharmaceutical products and processes now being marketed or developed by Schering.

—O-P-D—

Wolf 25 Years With Merck

Clarence Wolf, of the New York sales department of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemist, Rahway, N. J., was recently presented with a wrist watch and a service pin by George Merck, president, upon completion of twenty-five years of service with the company. He is the fourteenth member of the New York Office Quarter Century Club.

Dr. Grebe Wins S.C.I. Medal

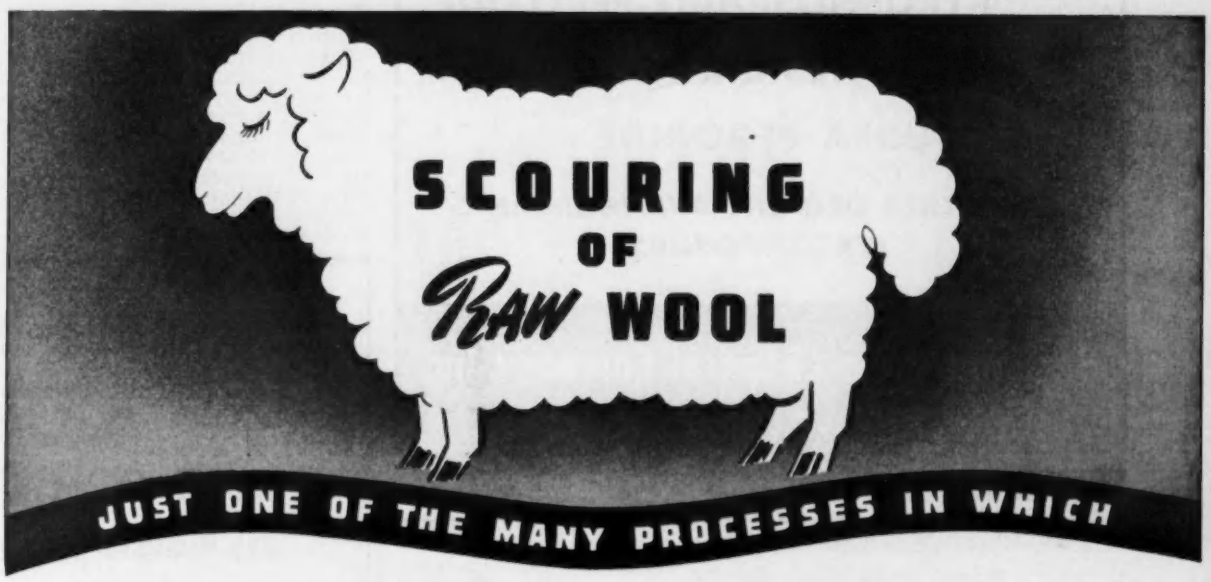
—Continued from page 7

has led the successful development of styrene, Saran, a synthetic plastic, and butadiene monomer and polymer production. Dr. Grebe has been granted forty patents in the fields of electrochemistry, power generation, synthesis of organic compounds, and air conditioning.

Born in 1900 at Uerzig, Rhineland, Germany, Dr. Grebe came to America in 1914. He was graduated from Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland in 1924 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Physics. In 1928 he received the degree of Master of Science and in 1935 he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by the Case school. Following his graduation, Dr. Grebe became research physicist under the direction of the late Dr. Herbert H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Company.

—O-P-D—

Be a Blood Donor



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Scouring of raw wool with Soda Ash is one of several processes in the manufacture of textiles in which Diamond products are used. Because impurities may cause discoloration or be otherwise objectionable in the finished fabric, the dependable purity of Diamond Alkalies is appreciated by textile makers.

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AND OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC PERCOMPOUNDS

Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, Inc.
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Army Disposal Policy For Surplus Property Set

—Continued from page 3

the new procedure will be listed in five categories:—

Part 1:—Critical equipment items such as steel valves, pressure vessels, heat exchangers, pumps, compressors, machine tools, etc.

Part 2:—Construction equipment.

Part 3:—Equipment and other industrial property not included in the other categories, which should be redistributed on a national basis.

Part 4:—Controlled materials including copper, steel, copper base alloy and aluminum.

Part 5:—Property which can be practically redistributed on a regional, rather than a national basis.

Circularization lists of all these properties will be published and for a period of 20 days, property can be disposed of only for direct war use by government agencies or war contractors. Upon the expiration of the 20-day period, remaining items of construction equipment will be reported to Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. Such items as are not disposed of by Procurement Division within a reasonable time may be sold by the War Department to any purchaser.

—O-P-D—

American Home Buys Bello Center Creamery

American Home Products, this city, has completed negotiations to acquire the Bello Center Creamery & Cheese Company, a large Ohio producer of cheese, butter and other dairy products and by-products, and its affiliate O. M. S. Corporation, a large producer of milk sugar. All of the outstanding stock of the two Ohio corporations is owned by Walter L. Lamb and his family, and is being acquired by American Home through the issuance of 6,000 shares of stock. Mr. Lamb, who founded the two corporations, will continue as president and general manager of the companies.

—O-P-D—

Red Cross Ban in Trade Approved by Senate Group

OPD Washington Bureau

A subcommittee of the senate committee on the judiciary voted July 6 to outlaw the use of the Red Cross insignia and the words, "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross," for commercial or trade purposes. Concerns which actually used the insignia or words since prior to January 5, 1905, would be given one year from the date of enactment of the bill (S. 469) to discontinue the practice.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, chairman of the subcommittee and pushing the bill on behalf of the Department of State, said that the legislation is intended to be all-embracing and has as its aim the complete elimination of the Red Cross insignia and the words from commercial channels.

Indications that the bill might run into difficulties when considered by the full committee were seen, however, by the fact that the subcommittee was sharply divided on the wisdom or necessity for its passage. The bill was ordered favorably reported by the full committee by a bare majority of the subcommittee, the vote being 3 to 2.

—O-P-D—

Atlas Lead Company has been incorporated in Los Angeles county, with a capital of $25,000.

POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE
(Red Prussiate of Potash)

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HUNT CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.

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Obituaries

Morgan H. Grace

Morgan H. Grace, president of the Phosphate Export Association, this city, died in his home in Great Neck, L. I., July 2. He was sixty-two years of age.

Born in New Zealand, Mr. Grace was educated at St. Patrick's College, Wellington, New Zealand, and Columbia University, this city, after which he entered the employ of W. R. Grace, importer and exporter, this city, of which his uncle, the late William R. Grace, was president. In 1919 he became president of the Phosphate Export Association. He also headed export firm bearing his name from 1923 to 1925. Surviving are his wife, five sons and two brothers.

Samuel Reid Russel

Samuel Reid Russel, of the explosives department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, died unexpectedly July 8 in a hotel in Easton, Pa., where he had gone to supervise a blast. Mr. Russel, who was sixty-three years of age, resided in Wilmington.

One of the country's outstanding technicians on precision dynamiting, Mr. Russel was born in Ireland and came to this country at an early age. He was educated in Troy, N. Y., and Rensselear Polytechnic Institute.

George Graff, of the Stauffer Chemical Company plant in Chauncey, N. Y., with which he had been affiliated for thirty years, died in Yonkers, N. Y., July 2. He was fifty-two years of age. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and three sons.

Louis M. Kreisner, export traffic manager for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company at Newark, N. J., died in his home in Belleville, N. J., July 6.

Louis Forrest LaRoche, associated with the Barber Asphalt Corporation, this city, died in Panama City, Fla., July 2. He was seventy-four years of age.

William S. Leavenworth, professor emeritus of chemistry at Illinois College and head of the chemistry department at the college from 1919 to 1938, died in San Diego, Calif., recently. He was eighty-one years of age.

William J. Moran, who retired in 1939 as head of the New York hide and leather brokerage firm bearing his name, died in Orange, N. J., July 2. He was seventy-five years of age.

Benjamin Franklin Robertson, retired South Carolina State chemist, died in his home in Dalton, Ga., July 1. He was sixty-nine years of age. A member of the first graduating class of Clemson College, Mr. Robertson was for many years on the chemistry department.

Dr. Gilbert C. Smith, who retired as assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Louisiana in 1921, died in his home in Louisville, recently. He was seventy-four years of age.

George E. Stewart, a field engineer for the Johns Manville Corporation, this city, died in his home in Huntington, L. I., July 5. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Francis W. Tully, head of the Boston Textile Chemical Research Laboratory, died July 7 in the General Hospital, Boston, Mass. He was seventy years old. Mr. Tully was also formerly a vice-president of the R. H. White Company. He was a member of the Chemists' Club, this city.

Elected President

George A. Benington was elected recently to the presidency of the Mutual Chemical Company of America, this city. He has been serving as executive vice-president. He succeeds Dr. Herbert M. Kaufmann, who has been made chairman of the directorate.

—O-P-D—

Universal Laboratories Buys Brooklyn Plant

The Universal Laboratories, Inc., has acquired three buildings, totaling 235,000 square feet, located on Bordon avenue, Brooklyn, and which buildings were a part of the former American Druggists Syndicate plant. The Universal Laboratories is the outgrowth of a merger between the Vadsco Sales Corporation and Deletrez, Inc.

—O-P-D—

Paragon Testing Issues New Catalog of Products

Paragon Testing Laboratories has issued a new catalog, "Fine Organic Chemicals, List No. 4." Copies of this catalog, divided into two parts, the first consisting of organic chemicals for research, and the second, 'spot test reagents' for rapid analytical work, may be obtained from the office of the company in Orange, N. J., by mentioning the REPORTER.

—O-P-D—

Chicago Drug Ass'n to Hold Outing With Perfume Ass'n

The joint golf tournament of the Chicago Drug and Chemical Association and the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association will be held at the Evanston Golf Club, Evanston, Ill., July 13. Reservations are in charge of J. A. Gauer, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 118 West Ohio Street, Chicago.

—O-P-D—

Oilfree printing inks have been developed in Switzerland, and two types are reported to have performed satisfactorily under governmental tests. These inks are made with aqueous vehicles.

Broken Rock
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Sublimed Flowers
Rubbermakers
Commercial Flour
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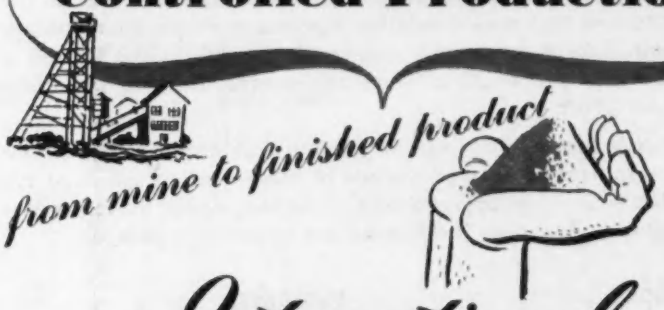

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ONE REASON WHY

deliveries of XYLOL are curtailed . . .

Xylol has normal applications as a solvent for lacquers, varnishes and enamels. In war-time, tremendous quantities of Xylol are used in the manufacture of high octane aviation fuel and in coatings for military equipment. Like many another coal-tar chemical for which Barrett is a key source of supply, Xylol is needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

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CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
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Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

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ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

WPB Extends Restrictions on Dyestuffs' and Pigments' Sale and Use—Four Specific Dyes Are Excepted

The War Production Board has extended restrictions on the sale and use of dyestuffs and pigments to cover all but four specific dyes. The action, taken with amendment of order M-103, sets up quotas retroactive to July 1 on use of dyestuffs. It attracted considerable attention in the market for coaltar chemicals last week. The four colors still exempt from provisions of the order are known as "Lake colors" and are used as coloring matter in paints and printing inks. Paint manufacturers and lithographic ink manufacturers will not be subject to any limitations on their purchases of these dyes.

Conditions in the market as a whole continued about unchanged, basic products remaining in a tight position as regards supplies, a situation that was aggravated further by the recent coal strike. Intermediates and acids in general also were short. Specific instructions for the use of forms and certificates in the allocation of anilin were issued by WPB.

The coal strike ebbed early in the week as officers of the United Mine Workers reported that fewer than 9,000 of the country's 521,000 miners remained away from the pits. All the stragglers were in Pennsylvania, it was reported, and union leaders predicted that all workers would shortly be on the job. As a result, the country's steel mills moved ahead under near-capacity schedules, steel operations last week having been estimated at 96.6 percent of capacity, as compared with 90.3 in the preceding week. A month ago the rate was 97.5 percent and in the corresponding week of last year it was 97 percent.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Government takings of material continue in large volume. Position very firm. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 3 indicate production from that source of 3,565,900 gallons of benzol.

Coaltar.—No new features in steady market. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 3 indicate production from that source of 13,918,600 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil. — Market position continues tight with war needs taking considerable quantities. Tone steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 3 indicate production from that source of 736,100 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—New developments lacking in tight market.

Naphthalene.—Little change in market position. Quotations continue unaltered. WPB allocations govern crude transactions. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in week ended July 3 indicate production from that source of 1,552,900 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—Heavy war needs hold market tight. Supplies for intermediates short. No change in price schedules. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 3 indicate production from that source of 207,000 pounds of phenol.

Toluol.—WPB allocations rule with war needs in large volume. Very firm undertone. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 3 indicate production from that source of 713,100 gallons of toluol.

Xylol. — Supplies continue tight. Market position strong. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 3 indicate production from that source of 161,000 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, July 7.—Ruling prices of coaltar bases exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; industrial xylol, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, 30c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Material in good demand. Prices firm.

Cyclohexanol.—No change in market tone. Price schedules confirmed.

Cyclohexanone.— Consumers' needs in good volume. Tone continues steady.

Methylcyclohexanol. — Material in good inquiry. No change in quotations.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Supplies extremely tight. Tone unchanged.

Benzoic, Technical.—No new developments in strong market.

Broenner's.—Material in routine demand. No change in quotations.

Cleve's.—Demand continues active. Prices steady.

Fumaric.—Supplies tight. Prices show no change.

Gamma. — Consumers' takings at moderate to good level. No alterations pricewise.

H.—Market tone firm. No new features.

Laurent's.—Inquiry fair to good. Market tone firm.

Maleic.—Interest good. Market tight. Prices same.

Malic.—No new developments in tight market.

Picramic.—Tone strong. Supplies short.

Picric.—War uses consuming material in good volume. Quotations unchanged from levels recently prevailing.

Sulphanilic. — Good inquiry. No movements pricewise.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthylamine.—No change in level of demand. Prices same.

Anilin.—Demand and supply conditions unaltered. Prices show no change. Specific instructions for the use of forms and certificates in the allocation of anilin have been issued by WPB.

Anthraquinone. — M-103 has been amended by WPB to extend restrictions on the sale and use of dyestuffs and pigments to cover all but four specific dyes. See coaltar colors.

Benzaldehyde.—Supplies short. Tone firm.

Benzidin Base.—Active demand against tight supplies.

Benzoyl Chloride.—Tone of market unchanged. No new developments.

Betanaphthol.—Undertone firm due to tight supplies.

Diethylanilin. — No new features. Prices same.

Dimethylanilin. — Demand unchanged from recent levels. Undertone continues firm.

Diphenyl.—Steady interest against tight supplies. Market tone firm.

Diphenylamine. — Inquiry at good level. Position firm.

G Salt.—Needs in considerable volume. No movements pricewise.

Metanitroanilin. — Material in limited supply. Market tone continues firm.

Metaparatoluidin. — Supplies short. Tone firm.

Metaphenylenediamine.—WPB allocations rule. Quotations show no change.

Metatoluylenediamine. — Material under WPB allocation control. No change pricewise.

Current prices on coaltar chemicals are given in the alphabeticad list of prices beginning on page 9

Nitrobenzene.—Market position tight. Quotations confirmed.

Nitronaphthalene.—Demand and supply conditions show no change. Tone steady.

Orthocresol.—Position continues tight. Price schedules confirmed.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol. — Raw material shortage holds market tight.

Orthonitrophenol.—Tight raw materials hold supplies short.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Material under WPB allocation and use control. Supplies remain comparatively easy due to tight glycerin situation. Price schedules show no change.

Xylidin.—No new developments in steady market.

Coaltar Colors

WPB has extended restrictions on the sale and use of dyestuffs and pigments to cover all but four specific dyes known as "Lake colors" and used as coloring matter in paints and printing inks. Prior to the amendment there were some 250 miscellaneous colors not under domestic restrictions. These were synthesized generally from chemicals now required for military purposes. Recently, new procurements have been issued for vat colors and in addition many of the facilities for manufacturing these formerly exempted colors are being converted to the manufacture of chemical products for synthetic rubber, gasoline, pharmaceuticals, etc. As a result, these materials are no longer freely available, thereby necessitating the restrictions on all except lithol red Cl 189, azo Bordeaux Cl 88, alphanaphthylamine maroon Cl 81. and pigment green B. By specifying these types in the order, it is felt that confusion will be avoided.

—O-P-D—

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

abundance of natural resources for the generations to come. Don't get any ideas that you can cash in on this newfound wealth. You can't transfer it to the government as a credit against your taxes. The collector still wants his money on the barrelhead.

Dyestuffs Restrictions Tightened by WPB

—Continued from page 7

in shipment. With this extension of time, the purchaser of dyestuffs will be enabled to include a delayed order in his quota for the current quarter even though the period of the quarter for which it was ordered had passed.

The 21-day extension also makes it possible for the purchaser of dyestuffs to return to the vendor unused quantities any time before the 22nd day after the end of the calendar quarter in which the dyestuffs were delivered, if the vendor is willing to accept delivery. These will not be charged to the purchaser as delivered or accepted.

The order also requires a further two per cent reduction of the total value of dyestuffs exported or delivered for export from the United States to any place other than Canada. Henceforth, exports in any one quarter will be limited to 15 per cent of the total exports during 1941. Added to the list of exemptions from the order is the United States Post Office, and dyestuffs used for coloring of tractor fuels.

—O-P-D—

Anilin Allocation Order Amended

—Continued from page 7

delivery of anilin must file Form WPB 2947 (PD-602) in time to reach WPB by the twentieth of the month preceding that for which authorization is sought. On this form will be listed customers who have filed WPB-2945 (PD-600) forms with the applicant and customers who have filed end use certificates with him, also the end uses stated in the certificates and the aggregate unlisted small orders (500 pounds or less.)

Exhibit B gives instructions for filing applications for authorization to use or accept delivery of anilin. Applications for authorization to accept delivery of 5,000 pounds or more of anilin from all suppliers in any month must be filed on Form WPB-2945 (PD-600) in time to reach the supplier and WPB by the tenth of the month preceding that for which authorization is sought.

Exhibit C gives instructions for filing certificates of use with purchase orders for persons ordering between 500 and 5,000 pounds per month from all suppliers.

—O-P-D—

Johnson Deputy Director of Facilities Bureau

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of Roy W. Johnson of Stamford, Connecticut, as deputy director of the Facilities Bureau of the War Production Board, has been announced by Vice-Chairman Donald D. Davis. Mr. Johnson succeeds Col. Gordon E. Textor, who has returned to duty with the U. S. Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Johnson came to the War Production Board in December, 1942, to serve as executive assistant to Ralph J. Cordiner, then Director General of War Production Scheduling.

Before coming to the War Production Board, Mr. Johnson was associated for three years with Schick, Inc., Stamford, Connecticut, and before that for nine years with the General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut. The director of the Facilities Bureau is Charles E. Volkhardt.

—O-P-D—

Fountain Syringes Prices Ceiled by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Dollars and cents ceilings that may be charged by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers for fountain syringes have been established by the Office of Price Administration. They apply to fountain syringes of reclaimed rubber which the industry recently has been permitted to produce under specifications established by the War Production Board. The specifications are adopted by the OPA.

No ceilings for newly manufactured fountain syringes were given previously as rubber fountain syringes were not being made. Carry-over stocks made from crude rubber have been sold by their manufacturers under maximum prices established by the General Maximum Price Regulation.

The ceilings for newly-made fountain syringes are in line with maximum prices of other rubber drug sundries, being substantially the same as prices for similar products on December 1, 1941. At the manufacturers' level they are two cents higher than the prices at which hot water bottles bearing the same brand are sold.

This action is in amendment No. 9 to maximum price regulation No. 300, maximum manufacturers' prices for rubber drug sundries, and amendment No. 7 to maximum price regulation 301, retail and wholesale prices for rubber drug sundries. Both amendments become effective July 9.

—O-P-D—

Swift and Buckeye Oil Sued by State of Texas

Austin, Texas, July 6, 1943

Penalty suits alleging that Swift & Co. of Illinois and the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company of Ohio have operated vegetable oil mills in Texas without a permit from the State have been filed in district court here by Attorney General Gerald C. Mann.

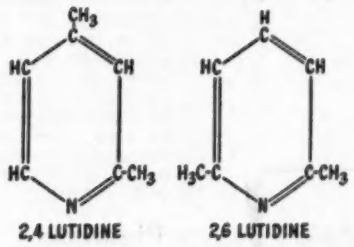
The suit against Swift & Co. asks that the statutory penalty of $100 to $5,000 a month for each of 146 months covered by the suit, a possible maximum of $730,000, be collected. The Attorney General contends in his petition that Swift & Co. and Consumers Cotton Oil Company, with its principal office at Dallas, actually were a single interest. The suit charges that the latter concern is a dummy concern for Swift & Co., and through it the Illinois corporation "dominates, manages and controls" twenty-one Texas mills making vegetable oils, principally cottonseed oil.

In the suit against Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, the Attorney General asks for application of the penalty for sixty-six months which the company allegedly operated without a permit. Attorney General Mann contends that Traders Oil Mill of Fort Worth is controlled and dominated by the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company.

—O-P-O—

Join the Red Cross

LUTIDINES



2,4 LUTIDINE 2,6 LUTIDINE

Grades Available—2,4 lutidine distilling 90% within 2°C.
—2,6 lutidine 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)

	2,6-Lutidine	*2,4-Lutidine*
Molecular Weight	107.15	107.15
Freezing Point	—6.0°C.	below —60°C.
Boiling Point	142.9°C.	158.3°C.
Specific Gravity	.928 at 25°C./4°C.	.927 at 25°C./4°C.
State	Liquid	Liquid

Solubility: *2,6-Lutidine*—very soluble in water and in most organic solvents including alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones and ethers. *2,4-Lutidine*—soluble to the extent of about 15% in water. Very soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and ethers.

Uses: 2,4 Lutidine is suggested for use in the synthesis of dyes, pharmaceuticals, or other organic chemicals. 2,6 Lutidine is suggested for use in rubber, insecticide, chemical, dye, and pharmaceutical manufacture.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples on these and other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine; alpha, beta and gamma picolines; and quinoline; and on naphthalene, industrial pitches and other coal tar derivatives.—
Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Only PICCOLYTE Gives These 5 PLUS VALUES
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3. PALE COLOR
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Providing a combination of desirable properties not heretofore available in one resin, PICCOLYTE solves many vexing production problems.
If you are interested in reducing expenses, you will find Piccolyte low in cost and readily soluble in low-cost naphthas. It is chemically inert, and resists acids, alkalies, brine, alcohol. It is pale in color and non-yellowing; is thermoplastic and unsaponifiable. Available in various melting points.
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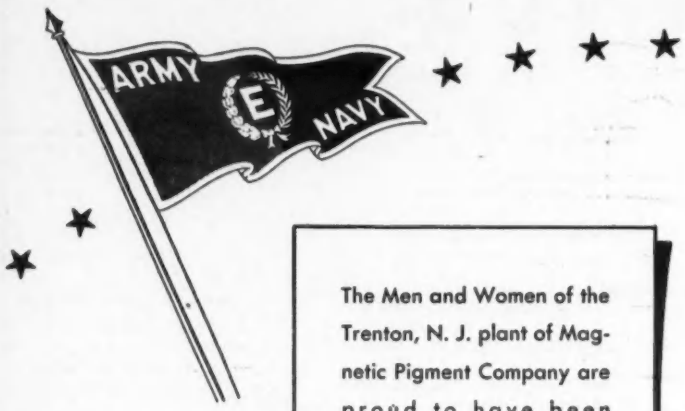

The Men and Women of the Trenton, N. J. plant of Magnetic Pigment Company are proud to have been awarded on June 24, 1943 the Army-Navy "E" Pennant for Excellence in War Production.

MAPICO Colors
PURE OXIDES OF IRON
COLUMBIAN COLLOIDS

● Produced in the United States since 1911 from native raw materials.

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MAGNETIC PIGMENT DIVISION
BINNEY & SMITH CO., Distributor
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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Appearance of Fuller Lists of New Government Specifications Accelerates Completion of Economical Paint Formulations

Issuance and study of the latest compilations of federal government agencies' specifications for paints and painters' supplies within the last week have spurred paint and varnish makers on to the completion of their troublesome task of finding more plentifully available substitutes for linseed and other drying oils, now in scanty supply, and of devising new and more economical formulations for their finished products which comply in all respects with those specifications and on which they are permitted to retain savings in costs of production.

While working out replacements for pure linseed oil enabling them to keep their new mixtures within the greatly restricted oil poundage limitations for each gallon of their finished products, these manufacturers have been somewhat enheartened by intimations that the Food Distribution Administration is contemplating the granting of more liberal allotments of this oil to the paint industry, now that it has built up its stockpile from the compulsory 25 percent offers from the inventories of those in possession of 240,000 pounds or more of this oil, in view of the fast approaching harvesting and processing of the bumper domestic crop of linseed which is expected to become available in the Northwest within the next two months and which should be amplified hugely in the Fall months by importations from Argentina. But a shortage of unrestricted solvents continues to handicap lacquer makers.

There has been little reflection in the paint industry of the issuance by the War Production Board of an additional amendment to Conservation Order M-103, extending its present restrictions on the sale and use of dyestuffs and pigments so as to cover all but four so-called lake colors designated as lithol toners.

With the shortage of tung oil already reaching an acute stage, little attention has been accorded the action of the War Food Administration and WPB in reducing the quantity of critical tung oil to be made available for the next twelve months in the manufacture of metal food containers and in providing for its replacement by castor oil and treated linseed oils.

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin, gum, 1c. to 4c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	141.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With the recent further easing by WPB of the permissible movement of lead stocks, despite a growing shortage of labor in the American mines and smelters, oxidizers and other pigment makers are experiencing no difficulty in filling all their lead requirements. Prices of pig lead have continued to be held during the week July 2-9 at 6.35c per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c in New York.

There is still a fairly liberal supply of zinc ores and concentrates for making American process oxides but stocks of metallic zinc continue at comparatively low levels and subject to strict allocation control. Prices of zinc slabs have remained unchanged in the week July 2-9 at 8.25c per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Shortage of linseed oil and necessary delays in arriving at satisfactory replacements are still tending to reduce the movement of this pigment. Market tone, however, continues very strong.

Lead Titanate.—In only moderate request, chiefly because of the still prevailing difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of linseed oil. Prices, nevertheless, are well maintained.

Litharge.—Purchasing interest on civilian account rather light but the diminution of buying on that score is being more than compensated for by continued placing of substantial orders on war production account. Tone strong.

Orange Mineral.—Moving slowly but fairly steadily into consuming channels. Market stable.

Red Lead.—War procurement agencies still buying extensively. Tone firm.

Titanium Dioxide.—Demand holding up stoutly, despite adverse conditions in some of the consuming industries, due to shortage of raw materials. War usage making up for decline in civilian employment. Production continues ample for all essential requirements. Market strong. Sales for last month were about equal to those for May and slightly larger than those for the corresponding month of 1942.

Talc.—Fairly active. The demand, which was formerly outstripping current production is now being met fairly well, with New York State producers able to make deliveries within two weeks after receipt of orders. Tone holding firm.

White Lead.—Although civilian business continues light, war agencies are still keeping the market moderately active with their buying. Tone steady.

Zinc Oxides.—American process oxides moving freely on unabated liberal buying by Federal government agencies and paint manufacturers. French process oxides continue restricted in movement by allocation control of zinc slabs, from which they are made, requiring WPB authorization for purchase.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Moving moderately well with prices being well maintained on both Canadian and domestic grades.

Barytes.—Business still limited to routine movement.

Charcoal.—Producers of the grades used by the paint trade continue reluctant, because of the high cost of raw materials and relatively low price levels for their finished products, to fill any except priority orders which they are compelled to satisfy.

China Clay.—Only a slow and rather meager movement is noted in this material.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Continues in light inquiry but fairly liberal supply.

Graphite.—Buying interest light but prices firmly held.

Gypsum.—A meager movement is all that is now being reported.

Mica.—A constant demand is shown in paint makers' grades, with producers of both wet-ground and dry-ground holding their prices firmly at the recently advanced scales, and continuing to keep pace with orders. Latest importations of strategic material have included 46 cases of block mica.

Whiting.—A moderately steady absorption of stocks is still noted with

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices begnning on page 9

prices well maintained for all descriptions. Latest arrivals have embraced 34 bags.

Dry Colors

Unabated buying operations of Federal government agencies, particularly the procurement bureaus of the Navy and Army, are keeping the market for dry and chemical colors active, despite a further diminution of civilian purchasing.

Except for coaltar dyes, little used in the paint industry, the latest amendment to conservation order M-103, bringing all these dyes and color pigments, except the four lake colors, known as lithol toners, under allocation control, has found no more than a negligible reflection in the market for paint colors.

Bone Blacks.—In somewhat improved demand but rather light supply, because of a shortage in raw materials. Tone firm.

Carbon Blacks.—Movement constantly expanding, with the takings of furnace blacks reaching steadily increasing proportions, as the synthetic rubber production program gets further under way and as productive capacities are being enlarged to meet this mounting demand. Market strong.

Chrome Colors.—Army and Navy contracts are absorbing sizable quantities of zinc yellow as well as of chrome green and chrome yellow, more than amply compensating for the recession in civilian buying. Tone holding firm.

Iron Blues.—In steady request with supply situation unaffected by extended allocation provisions of M-103.

Lithol Toners.—Moving in slightly increased volume. Expressly exempted from the extension of restrictions on sale and use of dyestuffs and colors, under the new amendment to M-103, are lithol red Ci 189, azo Bordeaux Ci 88, alphanaphthylamine maroon Ci 81 and pigment green B.

Mercuric Oxide.—In fair inquiry. Prices holding well.

Ultramarine Blue.—In fair request with prices firmly held. Latest arrivals have included 60 casks.

Vermilions.—Continue in good request with prices well maintained for both quicksilver and American grades.

Driers

The insistent call for stearates of aluminum, barium, cobalt, calcium, magnesium and zinc continues to feature the market for driers, with producers still able to meet the greatly increased requirements, despite the tight situation in stearic acid. Palmitates are also in modern request but by no means as active as stearates. Resinates and linoresinates are likewise moving in moderate volume together with linoresinates.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate.—Supplies very tight. Normal and secondary under WPB allocation control. Quotations on normal continue under individual OPA ceiling.

Cellulose Acetate.—Bulk of available supply being distributed for war uses. Conservation order M-326 rules.

Isopropyl Acetate.—Acetic acid situation holds material in tight supply.

Methylethyl ketone.—Material under WPB allocation control and in short supply.

Nitrocellulose.—Market devoid of new developments. Prices same. Quantity of pyroxylin spread increased from 3,766,668 pounds in April to 3,893,347 pounds in May, according to the Census Bureau. In May, 1942, it was 5,370,897 pounds.

Naval Stores

A steady or firm tone still prevailed in primary markets for rosin and turpentine and there was a continuation of narrow price movements. No increase in activity was noted so far as new business was concerned. The movement into consuming channels in war industries apparently remained steady. Consumption in some civilian outlets was said to be showing a slackening, notably in the case of rosin in the soap industry, though this was expected to be only temporary. The movement from the woods held up to recent levels, but daily offerings in the Savannah market were compartively light as much of the output continued to move into the government stockpile. Lack of adequate supplies of labor continued to be reported in many parts of the producing regions and there seemed to be no prospect of an improvement in the situation in this respect during the remainder of the season.

Turpentine. — The local situation lacked new features of interest, purchasing still being along the same narrow lines recently noted, with the tone of the market steady.

Savannah, July 9.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons—Cents.	Gallons—Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Barrels—Shipments.	Barrels—On hand
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday*	..	...	...	...	...
Tuesday	66½	750	312	...	28,245
Wednesday	66½	4,200	454	69	28,630
Thursday	66½	3,000	251	82	28,799
Friday	66½	1,200	70	110	28,759

* No trading.

Chicago, July 9.—Turpentine quiet. Five-drum lots, 78c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 83c.; single drums, 81c.; single barrels, 86c.

Rosin.—The tone here was steady in the absence of any material change in the primary situation. Purchases were apparently limited as a rule to unimportant quantities.

Savannah, July 9.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—*Sat.	*Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	...	$2.79	$2.79	$2.80	$2.80
D	...	...	3.04	3.04	3.05	3.06
E	...	...	3.48	3.48	3.49	3.50
F	...	...	3.50	3.50	3.51	3.52
G	...	...	3.59	3.59	3.61	3.64
H	...	...	3.60	3.60	3.62	3.64
I	...	...	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.66
K	...	...	3.77	3.77	3.78	3.79
M	...	...	3.78	3.78	3.79	3.80
N	...	...	3.80	3.80	3.81	3.82
WG	...	...	3.87	3.87	3.88	3.88
WW	...	...	4.31	4.31	4.33	4.34
X	...	...	4.31	4.31	4.33	4.35
	Barrels					
Sales	...	...	612	4	621	576
Receipts	...	...	541	691	436	251
Shipments	...	...	...	395	200	810
Stocks	..	...	...	...	...	82,102

* No trading.

Chicago, July 9.—Rosin fairly active. Five-drum lots:—B grade, $4.70 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.45; M grade, $5.71; W.W. grade, $6.15.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil. — Contract movement steady. Resale oil in moderate supply. Market firm.

Rosin Oil.—Fairly active inquiry for moderate quantities on spot. Quotations maintained.

Tar.—Output moving steadily into consuming channels in war and civilian industries.

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Shellac

Arrivals of shellac on this market totaled 1,830 bags last week, every pound of which has been earmarked for war usage and very little of which will ever reach civilian consumers. Every part of the shellac trade—root, branch and leaf—is dedicated to a role designed to prosecute the war successfully. Yet it may be that from necessity there may come new achievements that will remain alive when the war is won. It could even be that a completely satisfactory substitute for shellac, as used for some purposes, might be evolved. And that evolution is the basis of much research at this time.

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Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Sales: May

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in May, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $51,435,119. Details of sales reported by these establishments and comparative data for 1942 and 1941 follow:—

		Classified sales reported by 580 establishments				Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales			
			Total.	Paint and varnish.	Lacquer.	
1943.						
May	$51,435,119	$24,880,008	$21,829,780	$16,426,174	$5,403,606	$4,725,331
Total, 5 mos.	$224,990,339	$107,679,337	$95,580,919	$70,518,185	$25,062,734	$21,730,088
1942.						
May	49,204,268	26,000,489	18,140,194	13,692,283	4,447,911	5,063,585
Total, 5 mos.	$240,024,928	$120,527,497	$92,856,377	$68,538,363	$24,318,014	$26,641,054
1941.						
May	58,413,147	32,517,730	20,544,155	15,044,905	5,499,250	5,351,262
Total, 5 mos.	$218,857,468	$112,136,770	$86,909,545	$62,190,681	$24,178,864	$19,811,153

Synthetic Resins

A constant tightening of the supply situation is resulting from the strict allocation controls imposed upon a vast majority of both raw materials and finished products. Prices are being strongly held.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—With the paint trade having increasing recourse to asphalt gums to replace paint materials in still scantier supply, the market for these gums is becoming tighter daily. Most of the gums of foreign origin are being substituted for with specially treated gums of domestic production.

Copal.—Although buying of Congo gums by varnish makers continues limited to the rather small proportions to which it is held by the sixty days' inventory requirements, a steadily increasing movement of these gums to government procurement agencies, which are turning to them to replace the most difficult-to-procure of the synthetic resins, is now being recorded. While importations from the Belgian Congo are rather small, supplies here are proving adequate.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Domestic production, though slightly increased within the past few weeks, continues wholly inadequate to meet more than a small percentage of requirements. The long-awaited importation of Argentine stocks, of which a total of 10,000 tons are permitted to be brought into this country, has failed to materialize to date and none of them are now expected to reach here for at least a month.

Some consumers are having recourse to soybean protein products and also to corn proteins, when available, as substitutes for casein.

Glues.—Because of a marked and steadily increasing scarcity of raw materials, production of both bone and hide glues is being held down to much smaller proportions than are urgently called for. Shortage of labor is also tending to make the tension in the market more acute and some producers are forced to satisfy their customers with allotments from their current greatly reduced output.

—O-P-D—

Margarin Production Increased in April

Production of margarin during April amounted to 43,120,032 pounds. This compared with 28,658,891 pounds in April last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington. A comparison of production in April with the same month in the previous year follows:—

	Pounds	
	1943.	1942.
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	*35,951,743	†27,017,837
Withdrawn tax-paid	32,157,017	26,705,992

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in April, 1943, compared with April, 1942, as follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds	
	1943.	1942.
Babassu oil	.....	53,145
Butter flavor	653	186
Butter culture	145	67
Citric acid	1	139
Coconut oil	.....	130,275
Corn oil	207,905	154,508
Cottonseed oil	15,461,488	11,856,645
Cottonseed stearin	4,520	.....
Derivative of glycerin	56,251	62,180
Diacetyl	83	83
Emulsol	.....	741
Lecithin	35,631	15,593
Milk	6,249,319	4,808,870
Monostearin	34,353	9,190
Neutral lard	539,401	628,600
Oleo oil	947,373	2,044,610
Oleo stearin	329,429	139,369
Oleo stock	123,654	320,722
Palm flakes	.....	756
Peanut oil	476,191	87,392
Salt	1,118,061	841,760
Soda benzoate	20,372	13,599
Soybean oil	11,294,543	6,504,129
Soyflakes	15,000	.....
Sunflower oil	.....	91,533
Tallow	21,052	.....
Vitamin concentrate	6,578	5,175
Totals	56,542,008	27,863,317
Production of colored oleomargarin	7,168,289	1,041,054
Withdrawn tax-paid	206,359	54,278

In Colored Margarin

Butter flavor	4	6
Butter culture	14	.....
Citric acid	4	.....
Color	4,288	1,926
Corn oil	40,125	90
Cottonseed oil	162,835	26,533
Derivative of glycerin	5,770	1,315
Diacetyl	19	2
Lecithin	3,179	999
Milk	1,143,930	272,679
Monostearin	1,586	1,061
Neutral lard	162,225	7,860
Lard stearin	1,594	.....
Oleo oil	666,727	137,310
Oleo stearin	.....	5,806
Oleo stock	25,168	133,182
Palm flakes	.....	8,750
Peanut oil	.....	18
Salt	223,770	56,191
Soda benzoate	5,156	441
Soybean oil	4,797,581	900,585
Soyflakes	.....	2,000
Sunflower oil	.....	19,069
Vitamin concentrate	1,072	153
Totals	7,244,545	1,666,375

Note—The figures for April, 1943, are subject to revision until published in the Commissioner's annual report.

* Of the amount produced, 29,692 pounds were reworked.

† Of the amount produced, 58,633 pounds were reworked.

—O-P-D—

Corn Ceiling Price Raise Tabled by House

OPD Washington Bureau

Legislation lifting the ceiling price on corn to $1.40 a bushel—33 cents above the present maximum allowed under regulations of the Office of Price Administration—was passed by the senate July 7 and forwarded to the house where it was killed.

The bill, sponsored on behalf of the Corn States by Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the senate committee on agriculture, was passed in the face of vigorous objections from a small group supporting the OPA and voicing protests against Congress setting a precedent in selecting specific commodities for special legislative treatment.

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Drying Oils Quota Restrictions Explained

—Continued from page 5

empt) and no increase in that amount has been made or will be made as long as the present shortage of drying oils exists.

Since the industry must live within its oil quotas and since no more oil can be made available to the industry, it is obvious that any adjustments of quotas must be made in such a fashion that total oil consumed by the industry does not exceed the original 80 percent of average 1940-41 usage. The agencies which are exempted from quota restrictions under order FDO-42 are currently using the oil which has been allotted to them which means that they are using around 30 percent of the average 1940-41 usage by the industry.

If more agencies or types of industries are to be exempted from quota restrictions, the civilian quotas must be reduced. In view of the fact that civilian quotas are now at 50 percent of 1940-41 usage the War Production Board has hesitated to recommend to the Food Distribution Administration that further reductions be made due to the effect that it would have on the industry in general.

The paint, varnish and lacquer industry should understand that the agencies which are exempted from quota restrictions under order FDO-42 are not necessarily an indication of essentiality. The intent of the exemption clause was never to establish the essentiality of an agency by its inclusion in the exemption. There may be other industries or agencies which can be considered as essential as those agencies which are exempted from the quota. The purpose of exempting the agencies listed was simply to assure those agencies a free and uninterrupted supply of oils at all times.

—O-P-D—

Bristles Use, Imports Under Strict Control

—Continued from page 5

tions, and must file a detailed statement describing their experience and equipment.

Dressed domestic bristles can be purchased only by the Defense Supplies Corporation. Use of such bristles in the manufacture of any product is subject to the written authorization of the War Production Board.

Provisions of the order as issued on November 30, 1942, remain in effect until July 30 when the amendments become operative. Products in the possession of manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers prior to July 30 are not subject to restrictions of the amended order.

—O-P-D—

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales for May

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for May, 1943, were as follows:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	542,540	$43,078

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement bound	1,095,634	$80,917
casein-bound	276,857	18,784
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*446,914	564,931
dry-powder form	1,568,408	153,797
glue-bound	334,736	12,431
Total		$830,860

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hot-water	1,202,106	$54,244
Cold-water	1,341,802	66,540

Sales of these products for May, 1943, compared with those for the corresponding month of 1942, were as follows:—

		1943	1942
Plastic paints	lb.	542,540	595,791
	value.	$43,078	$49,036
Cold-water paints	value.	$830,860	$854,111
Calcimines	lbs.	2,543,997	4,057,691
	value.	$120,784	$192,985

—O-P-D—

N.Y. Paint Club Names Committee Chairmen

Committee chairmen for 1943-1944 of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association have been named by President A. R. DeVos as follows:—

Executive, A. R. DeVos, Breinig Brothers; trade sales, Leo Silverstein, of Benjamin Moore & Co.; industrial sales, Leo Roon, Roxalin Flexible Finishes, Inc.; raw materials and allied industries, A. J. Wittenberg; program, Harold M. Johnson, Nuodex Products Company; production, A. E. Horn, A. C. Horn Company; membership, Samuel Klein, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid company; civic affairs, C. F. Garesche, Titanium Pigment Corporation; constitution and by-laws, H. M. Howard, Thibaut & Walker, Inc.; credits and collections, Martin B. Weinstock, M. J. Merkin Paint Company; publicity, Burr Price, Schnell Publishing Company; traffic, J. J. A. Winzenried, Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc.; water paint manufacturers, Walter M. Clark, The Muralo Company.

New committees to be created will have representation from industrial maintenance paint manufacturers, marine paint manufacturers and purchasing agents and priorities men.

—O-P-D—

Sherwin-Williams Plans Latin American Expansion

The Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, plans the construction of a paint plant in Mexico City, Mexico, and in San Paulo, Brazil, according to George A. Martin, chairman of the board, who returned recently from a 16,500 mile trip through Central and South America. Actual work on the new projects, to cost approximately $1,000,000, is scheduled to commence as soon as construction materials are available, probably not before the close of the war. The company now operates plants in Havana, Cuba, and Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Present conditions, together with the sale of our English factories, seem to bring up the question of whether and to what extent we will go back into the English markets after the war ends, Mr. Martin said, and added that it looks as though American companies like our own can keep plenty busy nearer home.

—O-P-D—

C.D.I.C. Golf Led by Haniewich

The Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club held a meeting June 7, 1943, at the Columbus Country Club, Columbus, Ohio. The annual golf tournament was the feature of the afternoon, with Fred Haniewich, of the Columbus Varnish Company, winning the Reichhold trophy.

Aluminum Scrap Price Ceiling Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

Primary grade aluminum ingot, a new grade of ingot made by blending from 50 to 70 per cent of scrap with primary metal, has been provided with maximum prices by the Office of Price Administration.

The new ceilings, effective July 12, and provided in amendment to Maximum Price Regulation No. 2, are: For No. 142 primary grade ingot, 15½c per pound; for No. 355 ingot, 15½c per pound, and for No. 195 ingot, 15c per pound.

To stimulate orderly movement of aluminum ingot made of scrap, the War Production Board now is allocating virgin aluminum to smelters for blending with scrap in the production of the critical casting alloys, No. 142, No. 355, No. 195.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Maximum Prices for Pressed Fish Oils Advanced by OPA—Cotton Acreage Smaller Than Last Season—Trade Quiet

An increase in official maximum prices for pressed fish oils, the issuance of a government order further curtailing the use of tung oil and the publication of the first cotton acreage report for the current season were the chief developments of interest in the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week. Business was generally quiet. There was no lack of buyers but trade in all branches of the market was curtailed by the prevailing scarcity. The ruling tone was firm.

Maximum prices for pressed fish oils were raised in order to permit processors to continue to manufacture the product needed by vital war industries. Advices in regard to menhaden fishing were unfavorable, the catch thus far this season apparently being small.

Reports concerning the progress of the growing oilseed crops were still generally favorable, climatic conditions in many parts of the country being of the kind desired. The area under cotton cultivation, however, is smaller than last year. The indications still apparently point to a sharp increase in flaxseed production despite excessive precipitation and rather low temperatures in some sections.

Further heavy purchases of lard were announced for government account. Receipts of live hogs at some Western centers were smaller than recently, but in view of the extremely heavy supplies of hogs in the country and the fear among raisers of a shortage of corn, any decrease in hog marketing is expected to prove only temporary.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Steady movement to makers of paints and varnishes as well as other buyers. Market firm.

Corn. — Offerings here continued light, crude and refined. Corn products plants in the West which recently closed down because of a lack of corn for crushing resumed operations temporarily.

Mustardseed.—Output continued to be absorbed by contract deliveries, leaving the market here practically bare of spot supplies.

Peanut. — Crude firm in primary markets, with inquiry good and offerings scarce. Reports concerning new-crop peanuts generally favorable. Acreage in some sections reported below earlier expectations owing to labor shortage.

Shortening. — The following interpretation of price schedule No. 53 (fats and oils) relating to the determination of maximum prices when shortening is sold in wooden barrels instead of steel drums has just been issued by the Office of Price Administration:—

A processor formerly sold a brand of shortening in steel drums and now sells it in wooden barrels. The maximum price of the processor's brand of shortening is established by Section 1351.151 (b) (12) (vi), which provides that the maximum price shall be determined according to the provisions of the general maximum price regulation. Since the maximum price for the shortening is determined under the GMPR, the seller also determines the maximum price of the shortening in the new containers under paragraph (7), entitled "Food products sold in new containers," of Supplementary Regulation No. 14 of the GMPR.

Tung.—The WFA and WPB reduced the quantity of tung oil to be made available for the next twelve months in the manufacture of metal food containers, allotment for the current quarter being 85 percent of the same time last year. For the next quarter the quota will be 70 percent, and for the first and second quarters of 1944 it will be 50 percent.

Chicago, July 9.—Vegetable oils fairly active. Corn oil, refined, edible, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c. per pound.

Los Angeles, July 7.—Vegetable oils firmly at ceiling. Castor, Prime Cold Pressed.—At 13.5c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Cottonseed Bleachable.—Quoted 14.15c. per pound, tankcars. Soybean.—Quoted 12.50c. to 12.65c. per pound, tankcars.

Flaxseed

Minneapolis, July 9.—Receipts of cash flax continue light and entirely inadequate. Canada released 750,000 bushels of seed for shipment to Eastern crushers and local reports indicate that all of the supply has been shipped. Outside of the Red River Valley, flax crop news is very good. Some yellowed fields noted in Southern territory, but plants are fairly vigorous and will likely produce normal results. South Dakota was dry for a time but recently has had good rainfall and now promises better than normal.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Linseed oil fatty acid, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.6	194.6	194.6	193.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Offerings of new flax to arrive by September 25 are very moderate to light.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	July	Sept.
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05	$3.00
Monday*	...	...	...
Tuesday	3.05	3.05	3.00¼
Wednesday	3.05	3.05	3.01
Thursday	3.05	3.05	3.01
Friday	3.05	3.05	3.03

* Holiday.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1943	Receipts 1942	Shipments 1943	Shipments 1942
This week	127,500	145,600	12,000	25,800
Since Sept. 1	18,953,400	10,329,100	2,970,800	956,500

Buenos Aires, July 9.—Flaxseed not quoted. Exports this week 854,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, 63,000 to Spain and 20,000 to others; total, 937,000 bushels. Visible supply 34,449,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—No increase in offerings and market quiet and nominal.

Minneapolis, July 9.—Crushers sold an odd lot of linseed meal here and there, but there was no open market business of importance. Quoted at ceiling price of $40 per ton in bulk and $43.50 in sacks, f.o.b. Minneapolis in car-load lots.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	7,320,000	8,320,000
Since Sept. 1	431,380,000	332,162,000

Linseed Oil

Prices for flaxseed in domestic markets were firm at the ceiling, and local linseed oil quotations were maintained at former levels. Business was quiet. Inquiries were not lacking, but offerings from producers continued very light. Similar conditions prevailed in outside markets. Production has been on a declining scale in recent weeks and a further curtailment of output is expected before new-crop flaxseed reaches crushers. The purchase by the government was announced of 5,415,000 pounds of linseed oil shortening at 19.82c. per pound and 83,172,000 pounds of edible linseed oil at 14.20c. to 14.70c. per pound.

Minneapolis, July 9. — Government agencies are in the market for any stray lots of linseed oil available. Shipping instructions are good. One large mill will close down completely over the weekend unless there is a splurge in flax receipts.

Quotations on tankcar lots nominal at 14.4c. per pound; cooperage, car lots, 14.9c. per pound; warehouse lots, 15.9c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	6,480,000	6,950,000
Since Sept. 1	267,940,000	201,994,000

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Los Angeles, July 7.—New business in linseed oil slow. Quoted: Tankcars, 14.5c. per pound; spot drum lots, one to four drums, 15.9c.; five or more drums, 15.5c.

Cottonseed Oil

In the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures business and prices remained at a standstill. There were no offerings. A fairly active inquiry was noted for cash oil, with offerings scarce. Conditions prevailing in Southern markets for crude oil were unchanged, bids at ceiling prices failing to bring about any increase in offerings. As usual at this season, production is light and no increase in output is expected until new-crop seed moves in volume. Reports concerning the progress of the cotton crop were generally favorable. The acreage this season, however, is smaller than last year, the official figures issued on Thursday being 21,995,000 acres, or 94.4 percent of last year's area. Assuming 10-year average abandonment, an acreage of 21,576,000 acres is indicated for harvest in 1943. Such an acreage would be the smallest since 1895.

No sales. Prices Follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	13.95 bid
October	....	....	13.95 nom.

Cash oil, 13.95c.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, June 9.—Activity in cottonseed oil is limited. Refined, edible oil, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16¾c. to 17c., drums, less car lots.

Cake and Meal.—The primary situation continued to be featured by a good inquiry, scarcity of supplies and a firm tone.

Atlanta, July 7.—Cotton crop stimulated by frequent showers, which, however, also favor the boll weevil. The small quantities of vegetable oils and meals available are bringing ceiling prices.

Memphis, July 9.—Vegetable oils and meals remained quiet owing to lack of adequate supplies. Oils still being allocated. Meal difficult to locate. Mill supplies being used up to fill trade in small lots. Crops progressing favorably.

Fatty Acids

Many fatty acids continued to meet with a good inquiry and there was a steady movement into consuming channels on contracts and new orders. Supplies for prompt delivery in some cases were difficult to obtain. The operations of manufacturers were still hampered by abnormally low supplies of raw material.

Chicago, July 9.—Good and steady market undertone is reported in fatty acids. Volume of business is substantial. Cottonseed oil, double distilled, 18c. to 18½c., tankcar; 18½c. to 19c., drums, car lots; 19c. to 19½c., drums, less car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—Inquiries for refined oil limited to small quantities. Stocks light. Market firm. OPA announced an advance in maximum price for light pressed to 12.25c. per pound, tanks.

Baltimore, July 7.—Menhaden fishing reports from Chesapeake Bay less favorable owing to strong Northeast winds. North Carolina operations in the first three weeks of the season unsatisfactory. Little done in Florida.

Sardine.—Refined oil quiet here. Maximum price for light pressed in tanks advanced by OPA to 12.25c. per pound, effective July 12.

Los Angeles, July 7.—No new sardine oil sales. Recently a substantial proportion of the new crop was contracted out of northern California.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—The inquiry for all grades continued to be reported as good. Contract deliveries steady.

Lard.—Cash inquiry fairly active. Supplies still below normal, despite increased marketing of hogs. Tone firm. Government announced recent lard purchases aggregating 21,250,000 pounds at from 14.50c. to 16.66c. per pound.

Tallow.—Contract movement apparently continued to take bulk of output, leaving little available on spot. Firm at ceiling prices. Government announced recent purchase of 282,000 pounds of edible tallow at 10.87½c. per pound.

—Continued on page 64

Soybean Processing Capacity To Be Increased by Staley

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Chicago, has awarded contract to H. K. Ferguson Company, for installation of equipment to increase the soybean processing capacity.

—O-P-D—

Chicago Paint Technicians Elect

A. P. Stresen-Reuter, of Fred A. Stresen-Reuter, Inc., was elected president of the Chicago Paint and Varnish Production Club. Other officers are: Vice-president, Ray Nowak; secretary, W. A. Wachholtz, and treasurer, Hugh Price. The club will hold its annual golf tournament and outing August 7 at the St. Andrews Country Club.

—O-P-D—

Berry Brothers Gets 'E'

Employees of Berry Brothers, Inc., paint manufacturer, Detroit, were presented with the Army-Navy "E" production award June 22. Arthur Kiernan, president of the company, accepted the "E" flag for the employees, who were presented with lapel pieces.

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Information for you, on
RED OIL ALLOCATION

1. Wartime production requirements have boosted the use of red oil (oleic acid) to an unprecedented level.
2. Like all other suppliers of red oil, Emery Industries has experienced an increase in demand beyond its capacity to supply.
3. To insure that red oil is made available on a fair basis to essential users, FDO 53 places this material on strict allocation. (Except for users of less than 2200 pounds per month.)
4. For anyone to buy red oil, he must file his order and Forms FDA 478 and FDA 477 with the Director of Food Distribution, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. (This does not necessarily insure the filling of your requirements, but it is the only way in which your requirements can be met.)

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New York, N. Y.

Canadian Representative
Canada Colors & Chemicals, Ltd.
Toronto, Ont., Canada

Fats, Oils Stockpiling In War Program

—Continued from page 3

Brazil asking the embassy to ascertain whether the Brazilian authorities would accept in principle an offer to purchase that part of the Brazilian exportable surplus of castor oil and castor seeds for 1942 which was not acquired by private purchasers in the United States, United Kingdom, or other American republics. At the same time an outline of the proposed underwriting agreement with Brazil, covering 400,000,000 pounds of castor seeds, which had been prepared in cooperation with the State Department and OPM, was submitted to our embassy in Brazil.

In the meantime investigations disclosed that private interests in this country were buying substantially all of the castor seeds available for export from Brazil.

Following Pearl Harbor, however, American buyers began competing with each other in the Brazilian castor seed market to such an extent that the price rose rapidly and finally reached a point so high that the American importers could not buy without sustaining loss. We were advised of this trend in February, 1942, and immediately took up with the WPB a proposal that the United States government, acting through RFC, be designated as the sole importer of castor seeds.

On March 28, 1942, RFC advised the embassy in Brazil through the State Department that it was willing to purchase the exportable surplus of Brazilian castor seeds up to 200,000 metric tons to be shipped during the next twelve months at a price of $75 per metric ton. Ten days later castor seed was put under general imports order M-63 by WPB.

Between April 28, 1942, and May 4, 1942, RFC authorized American importers to purchase approximately 28,000 tons of Brazilian castor seeds. These negotiations were conducted without the assistance of BEW, although to comply with executive order 9128 confirming directives were requested by RFC and received from BEW. Almost immediately thereafter the castor seed program, along with certain other agricultural commodities, was transferred to Commodity Credit Corporation, which is operated by the Department of Agriculture, and since that time has not been a responsibility of the RFC.

Palm Oil

Mr. Wallace states that on October 20, 1941, OPM recommended the purchase by RFC of 30,000 long-tons of palm oil, and that as of April 13, 1942, none had been purchased. The facts are:—

October 20, 1941, OPM recommended the purchase of 30,000 tons of plantation palm oil, for the purpose of establishing a "stockpile specifically earmarked for the tinplate industry, to be released only upon recommendation of OPM."

It was found that the amount of palm oil used by the tinplate industry constituted only a small percentage of the oil normally imported by this country. It was further ascertained that the tinplate industry had a year's supply of palm oil on hand (28,000 tons). To assure two years' supply for the tinplate industry, OPA proposed to restrict the domestic use, and on December 15, 1941, RFC confirmed to OPM its understanding that the RFC was to do nothing concerning palm oil until further advised.

There were no further stockpile recommendations to RFC with respect to this commodity. Appreciable quantities of palm oil were being imported by the trade, a monthly average of 12,500 long-tons having been imported during the last six months of the year 1941 and 8,000 long-tons monthly during the first quarter of 1942. In February, 1942, WPB placed palm kernels and palm-kernel oil under general imports order M-63, but rather than request RFC to purchase, WPB granted exemptions to importers which made it unnecessary for RFC to purchase palm oil.

Rapeseed Oil

Mr. Wallace states that as of April 13, 1942, the RFC had purchased only 2,200 long-tons of rapeseed oil. The facts are:—

February 26, 1942, the WPB recommended that we purchase and hold for stockpile 5,000 short-tons (10,000,000 pounds) of Argentine refined rapeseed oil. RFC immediately proceeded to meet this requirement and before April 13, 1942, had contracted to purchase 2,782 short-tons, and by May 5, without the assistance of BEW, RFC had contracted to purchase a total of 3,900 short-tons. No further purchases were made by RFC, due to the fact that the fats and oils program was transferred to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Fats and Oils

Mr. Wallace says that in October, 1941, OPM recommended to RFC the purchase of approximately 30,000 long-tons of various types of fats and oils from foreign sources; that by February, 1942, this total had been increased to 317,944 tons; and that "for all practical purposes virtually nothing was done by Mr. Jones to build a government stockpile of fats and oils," etc.

Reply is made elsewhere in this statement as to palm oil and rapeseed oil.

Copra and Coconut Oil

January 13, 1942, OPM recommended that the RFC purchase 100,000 long-tons of coconut oil, or the equivalent in copra. This recommendation implemented general imports order M-63, which made RFC the sole importer of copra and coconut oil.

At the time the recommendation was received, the Philippine Islands, which produced about 85 percent of the copra imported into the United States in 1941, had already been cut off as a source of supply. The Netherlands East Indies, which had provided 10 percent of the imports in 1941, were also in the war theater.

Some stocks were believed to exist in East Africa, but the largest remaining potential source was found to be the South Pacific Islands, including Fiji, Samoa, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and Papeete.

It was estimated that 40,000 to 50,000 long-tons of copra could be lifted in that area in a reasonably short time, providing shipping space could be made available, and steps were immediately taken to provide a plan for purchases. Various copra crushing companies on the Pacific coast were immediately contacted, and on February 9 a plan was formulated whereby RFC would sell to those companies all copra it was able to purchase in the South Seas. This agreement was signed as of March 2, 1942, and submitted to WPB for consideration and clearance through the Department of Justice on March 9, 1942. Department of Justice reviewed the agreement and approved it in principle on April 10, and WPB returned the agreement on April 15. The agreement was executed by RFC the following day.

Chaotic conditions had prevailed in the islands, shipping space was problematical and communications were poor. Local government in both the British and French islands were reported to have taken control of all the available supply. On February 18 the State Department informed us that the entire Fiji and Tonga production had been sold to the British Ministry of Food for an indefinite period and on February 19 RFC suggested to the State Department that they "discuss with the British authorities the possibility of releasing this copra" to the United States.

Conditions were such in the islands controlled by the Free French that no firm offerings could be obtained, and it was found that, even in areas under British control, suppliers having commitments with American firms were using excuses of every nature to cancel contracts which involved over 15,000 longtons in order to obtain higher prices. This last situation was brought directly to the attention of the British Food Mission in Washington April 2, with the earnest request that they "make every possible effort to have the authorities in London impress upon the supplies . . . the advisability of fulfilling their original contractual obligations."

On March 10 it was reported from Ceylon that there were "no significant stocks . . . on hand which (were) not under contract." Investigation developed that there were no available surpluses in India, and further that there were "no current or prospective exportable supplies" in Brazil.

Although exhaustive efforts were made by RFC's agent under the agreement with the Pacific coast crushers to obtain firm offers of copra, because of the reasons stated no copra was immediately available.

During the same period, in order to utilize all possible facilities for acquiring copra, WPB, with the approval of RFC, granted exemptions from general imports order M-63 to private importers. Under these exemptions a number of contracts for purchase of South Seas copra were arranged by importers who had private buying organizations in the field. The African production available to the United States was accounted for by this means. For example, on February 26, 1942, an authorization was given by WPB to a private firm to lift approximately 3,000 long-tons of copra from Portuguese East Africa, and shortly thereafter an authorization was granted covering 2,000 long-tons from British East Africa, and later another covering 4,000 tons of "East African copra from other than British territory."

Although our reports show that only about 4,000 tons of copra were purchased by us under the Pacific coast copra purchasing agreement prior to the time the fats and oils program was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, there is little doubt that our actions and conversations with British authorities directly and through the State Department resulted in the acquisition of substantial quantities of copra by private buyers in this country during the first eight months of 1942.

Babassu Oil

Of all the facts and oils needed for the war effort, perhaps the most troublesome, from the procurement standpoint, is babassu oil and kernels. Although it was not until April 23, 1942, that the WPB recommended that RFC purchase 75,000 metric tons of babassu kernels for storage and resale in this country, our experience with the babassu problem dates back to December of 1941. At that time OPM dicussed with us the need for increasing the production of babassu kernels in Brazil, resulting from the fact that, with the supply of copra from the Philippines being cut off, a serious shortage of glycerin was imminent, and babassu oil has a high glycerin content. Moreover, the babassu nut grows wild in great quantity in Brazil, so that a substantial amount of glycerin was available there is a satisfactory means could be devised for collecting the nuts and separating the kernels from the shells. This problem was extremely difficult of solution because no satisfactory or efficient method had theretofore been developed by which the nuts could be cracked and the kernels removed in the jungle. On the other hand, since the shell of the babassu nut weights approximately eight times as much as the kernel, and since there are no roads between ports and the area of production, it was almost impossible to transport the nuts themselves out of the jungle in any large quantity. The situation was further complicated by the fact that labor was very short in that part of Brazil and was badly needed in rubber development.

It became apparent immediately that large sums of money and material would be used in any effort to increase the quantity of glycerin derived from this source, with small chance of any compensating results. Conferences were held between representatives of RFC and WPB and other interested agencies. An expert was sent to Brazil to investigate the possibilities of increasing the production of babassu kernels. In addition, the problem was discussed at length with representatives of Brazilian interests who suggested plans for its solution, and General Mills made an exhaustible study of the babassu situation in Brazil as a result of which they made certain general proposals. None of the plans presented was approved by the various Federal agencies concerned, including BEW.

Finally, on May 4, 1942, a meeting was held at which representatives of the BEW, State, the Department of Commerce, WPB, the Department of Agriculture, and RFC were present. There was considerable difference of opinion expressed concerning the steps that could and should be taken to increase production of babassu kernels and oil in Brazil. However, it was agreed at the meeting that an attempt should be made immediately to negotiate with the Brazilian government an agreement whereby exports would be permitted only to an agency of the United States government in consideration of a definite agreement to buy the entire available supply of kernels and oil for a two-year period at prices as high as permitted under the United States ceiling. At about that time all fast and oils programs were transferred by BEW to Commodity Credit Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Tung Oil to Be Replaced In Can, Closure Enamels

The War Food Administration and the War Production Board July 7 reduced the quantity of critical tung oil to be made available for the next twelve months in the manufacture of metal food containers. Castor and treated linseed oils will be used as replacements. For the current quarter—July, August and September—the new tung oil quota is 85 percent of that used in food container enamels and lacquer during the same quarter of 1942.

Correspondingly, the quota for October, November and December, will be 70 percent; and that for the first and second quarters of 1944 will be 50 percent. A full 100 percent of pre-war use previously has been allowed. WFA said replacement possibilities will be considered in all future allocations, with due allowances for necessary adjustments, and urged tung oil substitutes as extensively as possible in any use where practical.

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Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Attention of Factors in Market for Dyestuffs, Leather, Textile Chemicals Is Focussed on Tight Corn Situation

Proposed legislation and the reopening of two corn refineries recently closed due to the corn shortage were given close attention by factors in the market for dyestuffs, leather and textile chemicals last week, when the tight starch situation continued a topic of much discussion.

The senate adopted and the house agricultural committee tabled a resolution which would have ceiled corn prices at $1.40 per bushel. The future of corn prices was left to possible subsequent action by the executive branch. Full details appear elsewhere.

While the corn-refining industry got temporary relief with a fresh two weeks' supply of corn requisitioned from country elevators by the government, it was recognized that a permanent solution must be found if the refineries are to be kept operating steadily until the new crop is available. The government apparently has not obtained sufficient corn by requisitioning terminal elevator supplies to meet industrial needs. The War Food Administration has announced that, though allotments to industries has helped, production in some plants is 50 percent of capacity. Preliminary reports indicate a total of approximately 6,500,000 bushels of corn was obtained by the Commodity Credit Corporation through requisitioning stocks in terminal elevators.

To facilitate importation of English yarns for the manufacture of camouflage nets and other military items, OPA has raised ceiling prices on cotton yarns bought for use under war procurement agency contracts or subcontracts. The new ceilings apply to purchases and deliveries, even when the purchaser in the United States deals directly with a foreign seller.

Chemicals

Acrylonitrile. — Market continues tight. Prices unaltered.

Alumina Chloride.—WPB allocations govern transactions. Price schedules show no alterations.

Potash Bichromate.—Market tight with demand quite heavy.

Potash Prussiate.—Consumers' needs at recent levels. No alterations pricewise.

Soda Bichromate.—Market position continues tight. Demand very good.

Soda-Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate.—Movement of material into consuming channels approximately unchanged from recent rate. No movements as regards quotations.

Zinc Dust.—WPB allocations rule. Prices show no change.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Market firm due to small stocks and replacement difficulties. Material may be used for food coloring only.

Cochineal.—Item in fair demand. Quotations show no change.

Fustic.—Fair movement into consuming channels. Prices same.

Hematine. — Consumers showing rather good interest. Prices continue steady.

Hypernic.—Market tone steady. No new features.

Logwood.—No change in level of demand. Supply situation tight. Quotations unaltered.

Turmeric. — Quotations continue steady with stocks tight.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Supply situation tight. Prices firm.

Albumen, Egg.—Ceilings higher in accordance with amendment 9 to MPR 333 but factors seek further clarification. Amendment sets up a schedule of permitted additions to established maximum prices for dried whole eggs, dried egg yolks, and flake dried and spray dried egg albumen when these items are sold to civilians in lots of 3,000 pounds or less. The action was taken to provide a more adequate supply of these products for civilian use.

Dried Blood, Soluble. — Supplies tight. Price schedules show no alterations.

Egg Yolk.—Food Distribution Administration announces that it contemplates the sale of approximately 156,600 pounds of spray dried egg yolks, packed in 150 to 200-pound barrels, and is now prepared to receive offers to purchase. Ceilings higher in accordance with amendment 9 to MPR 333. See egg albumen.

Starch,Corn.—Two corn refineries that had been closed due to tight corn situation are again in operation after getting temporary relief with a two weeks' supply requisitioned from country elevators by the government. All agencies of the government have been authorized by OPA to purchase corn on an adjustable basis so that the seller may secure the benefit of any increase in the level of maximum prices prior to October 31. The action was designed to stimulate the movement of corn from the farms to war industries through sales to government agencies. The visible supply of corn was 8,706,000 bushels in the week ended July 3, down 728,000 bushels from the previous week. In the corresponding week a year ago the visible supply was 52,400,000 bushels.

Starch, Potato.—Position tight in common with other starches. Quantity of potatoes available for starch manufacture very limited.

Starch, Sweetpotato.—Market devoid of offerings.

Starch, Wheat.—Position very tight. Material being sought as substitute for cornstarch.

Tapioca Flour.—Use of tapioca flour in adhesives, paper, textile, and food industries restricted by WPB through conservation order M-333, due to increased military demands.

Zein.—Little change noted in market conditions with item under WPB allocation control. Prices same.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract. — New features lacking. OPA base prices rule.

Divi-Divi.—Material under WPB allocation control. Prices show no change. Approximately 1,400 tons of divi-divi held by the government have been sold and it is understood that more is afloat.

Mangrove Bark. — Market position unaltered. No movements pricewise.

Myrobalans.—Shipments in goodly quantity just received. WPB allocations govern transactions. Prices same.

Oakbark Extract.—No new developments in market.

Quebracho Extract.—Demand heavy. Supply conditions show some improvement. Prices steady.

Spruce Extract.—Good demand against tight supplies. No change in quotations.

Price Changes

Advanced

Albumen, egg, edible, 17c. per lb.
technical, 10c. per lb.
Egg yolk, 15c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
277.1	262.8	262.8	259.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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OPD—7-12-1943 48

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Their faces glow. Their eyes are bright Their health is better today than ever before.

Credit is due to modern medical advances, modern diets — and to the research work of leading pharmaceutical houses.

From pharmaceutical laboratories come countless products which contribute to better health—from babyhood to old age.

Many of these products *started with a fine chemical, or several fine chemicals, of exacting purity.*

And the purity of the fine chemical assured the quality and the *success* of the product.

At Baker, it is always *measured purity* in fine chemicals — measured to exacting standards.

Leading pharmaceutical houses rely upon Baker. They know that Baker's purity by the ton in fine chemicals is the result of unique control methods and ceaseless testing. They know that. at Baker, "there is no compromise with quality."

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices and Plant:* **Phillipsburg, N. J.**
Branch Offices: **New York, Philadelphia and Chicago**

For Victory Buy United States War Savings Bonds and Stamps

Baker's fine chemicals

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Corn Products' Costs Hold When House Kills Corn Ceiling Rise —Calcium Lactate Up—Treasury Curbs Exchange

Demand for drugs and fine chemicals continued apace and few were the materials for which all essential war and civilian requirements were not well met by wholehearted cooperation of the industries with the well considered and effectively carried out program of the government.

Raw materials were, as usual, a source of attention. Chances for getting early shipments of those in French North and West Africa, as well as in the French Antilles, seemed less favorable when the Treasury Department prohibited the export of checks, drafts, and other negotiable instruments to blocked countries, including those just mentioned. The new regulations also restricted the import of and dealings in checks and drafts which have been in said countries.

The crisis in corn, affecting the production and cost of acetone, butyl acetate, butyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol and corn syrup became more critical when the United States Senate voted a $1.40 ceiling on corn, piercing the OPA ceiling by 33c. However, the house Agriculture Committee tabled the senate resolution and left future action on corn prices to the executive branch.

Menthol came into the picture when makers of the synthetic product imported a substantial quantity of either regular or dementholized peppermint oil, and when one of the largest menthol consumers in the nation began distillation of peppermint which it grew in California. Together, this should mean more menthol just when its scarcity warrants menthol being preserved in some museum of rarities.

More castor oil consumption should follow further restrictions on the use of tung oil and the fact that castor oil makers ran their total imports of beans since January 1 to almost 150,000,000 pounds makes pleasant reading. Also, it appeared that milk processors continue to prevent a glut of milk by processing just under 4,000,000 pounds of milk powder which they sold to the Food Distribution Administration from June 28 to 30 inclusive.

Calcium lactate was higher. Sparteine sulphate moved in favor of buyers. Slight changes were made in the method of reporting, to WPB small sales of caffeine and theobromine, details of which appear in the news columns.

Price Changes

Advanced

Calcium lactate, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Sparteine sulphate, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.0	236.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetone.—Were it not for the fact that some makers utilizing corn as raw material had a good reserve of the same, production of acetone would probably have been vastly curtailed before this. During the week the senate of the U. S. has voted to pierce the OPA price ceiling on corn, voting $1.40 per bushel as a ceiling, or 33c. over OPA limits. The house Agriculture Committee failed to agree and tabled the resolution on July 8.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Some buyers have said that the new basis of price, per kilo instead of per pound, causes some confusion. It won't bother the foreign receivers under lend-lease.

Acid, Citric.—Candy and ice cream makers, as well as beverage manufacturers, to say nothing about the multitude of food processors, turn more and more to substitutes to eke out the extremely limited amount of citric acid allocated them from the totally insufficient production to meet both government and civilian needs.

Acid, Tartaric.—Because the government has not recognized the French Committee of National Liberation which today is the French government in North and West Africa, the Treasury Department last week ruled to prohibit the export of checks, drafts and other negotiable instruments to blocked countries, including French North and West Africa and the French Antilles. This may have a delaying effect on getting crude tartar to this country—though when it moves, BEW can probably hurdle the Treasury order and do a job that very much needs doing.

Alcohol.—Nothing further has been heard regarding a possible change in the ceilings on all kinds of alcohol. The house Agriculture Committee failed to concur with a senate resolution which made the corn ceiling $1.40 per bushel. If corn prices had been accepted it would have raised the production cost of alcohol made from corn.

Butyl Acetate.—The basic data in the review on acetone would obtain in the instance of butyl acetate.

Butyl Alcohol.—The proposed rise in corn prices outlined in the acetone report would govern fermentation butyl alcohol made in some areas.

Calcium Lactate.—The market is lowest at 35c. to 37c. per pound. The supply is low and the demand runs strong.

Castor Oil.—Total of imports since January 1 raised to 149,676,850 pounds. Arrivals last week totaled 10,282,350 pounds. More castor oil consumption is forecast by a further reduction on tung oil by paint makers—said reduction having been ordered by WPB.

Chicago, July 7.—Trade is good in castor oil. Orders in addition to regular commitments noted. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 15¼c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 15½c.

Chaulmoogra Oil.—Importation of 102 cases of this vital material forecasts that requirements of the reasonably distant future will be met.

Fish Liver Oils.—No surplus of supply in sight and known needs probably account for potential production from whatever source. Prices virtually on ceiling basis.

Los Angeles, July 7.—Lower grades of A, derived from shark livers are in great demand, with sellers holding at ceiling prices. Situation very firm with the production picture suffering from lack of material. 100,000 unit material named at 17c. to 18c. per million units.

Glycerin.—Some reason to believe that, barring unforeseen developments, the munition makers requiring glycerin will be fully supplied from current production of glycerin. But there will not be an ounce for use in any unessential industry, civilian or otherwise. The fact is that Cuba is planning a glycerin venture which may be drawn on for additional supplies. The producer there already has offices in this city. Several million pounds of crude soybean oil will be used to make glycerin in July and August, says the War Food Administration.

Chicago, July 7.—Continuance of the restrictions on glycerin supply are still

Association Meetings:—

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggsits Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. October 5 to 7.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

KESSCO PRODUCTS
CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES

Manufacturers of

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Laurate, Myristate, Oleate, etc.
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PURE IMPORTED EDIBLE OLIVE OILS

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BENZALDEHYDE N. F.

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EPHEDRINE ALKALOID and SALTS

GELATINE, SILVER LABEL

GUM TRAGACANTH, Ribbon, Powder

HAARLEM OIL, *Tilly Brand*

ICHTHAMMOL N. F.

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SPARTEINE SULFATE N. F.

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Chicago Office: 501 E. Illinois St.

Cable Address: HUISKING, NEW YORK

LONDON AGENTS: Wheeler & Huisking, Ltd., 26 Great Tower St., London, E.C.3, England

P.D.

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Pure · Imported · Standardized Tested Here U.S.P. *The Bottler's Standard For Decades*

FALL REQUIREMENTS

As usual, we are ready to book your requirements of Cod Liver Oil U.S.P.—with regular or higher Vitamin A and D Potencies—for the coming Fall Season. Kindly state in your inquiry, quantity, packing, and potencies preferred.

The Pharmaceutical Trade's preference for the PEDER DEVOLD Brand is soundly based on these four essential points: Standardization, Absolute Purity, Potencies which are tested here, and Palatability. Furthermore, in most cases, prompt shipment from substantial stocks can be made.

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SANTONIN

AND ALKALOIDS of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE

SANTONINE COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.

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the predominant feature in the market. Buyers remain in an interested position. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Menthol.—A substantial quantity of peppermint oil was imported last week by a maker of synthetic menthol in this country. It was not known if the import was dementholized or unprocessed oil. This would seem to forecast production of natural menthol just when such production can find a ready and eager market. For there is a shortage, government officials notwithstanding. It is also noted that one of the largest consumers of menthol is about to produce a substantial amount of peppermint oil in its California venture where plans to expand the same are already afoot. For details of this latter development, see elsewhere in this issue.

Mercurials.—The needs of the nation have been met thus far without government resort to M orders or allocation restrictives.

Milk Powder.—The Food Distribution Administration has been at it again. From June 28 to June 30, inclusive, it bought a total of 3,880,818 pounds of milk powder. The breakdown was:—Skimmed milk powder, spray process, 2,302,418 pounds; roller process, 1,578,400 pounds.

Quicksilver.—No change in the position of high volume consumption and very satisfactory domestic production. Believed that all essential requirements are being met because of the foresight of both producers and government officers charged with stockpile operations.

San Francisco, July 7.—Most major buyers have apparently been able to cover their more important requirements during recent weeks and the major mines are well sold ahead. Spots are not plentiful and the market is very steady. Labor shortage continues as the greatest threat to production, and this factor has mine operators greatly worried. $1.89 to $1.91 per flask.

Riboflavin.—Demand continues active but prices display a deal of stability for the time being at least.

Rice Bran.—Price stabilization seemed complete regardless of the absence of surplus stocks and the maintenance of a sizable consuming outlet.

Salicin.—Although talk about numerous production projects has been heard, none have come to fruition in the form of goods becoming actually available. Return of stocks appears to await the total victory that will restore the Belgian willow basket trade and its export of willow scrap to England for manufacture into salicin.

Soda Benzoate.—Careful apportionment of production is coping with production limitations and so far the distribution of this article has proceeded without an assist by Federal authority in the form of WPB orders.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Call for USP goods finds deliveries on a good basis and at prices indicative of the excellence of voluntary control of values by industry.

Sorbitol.—Allocation of available production is protecting vital needs very well and less pressing but still essential requirements are not being neglected.

—O-P-D—

BEW-RFC Squabble Has Second Round

—Continued from page 3

Mr. Perkins charged that Mr. Jones "quoted a figure on our total supply that wasn't within 50 percent of being accurate."

Mr. Jones informed Senator Glass that, in the war effort, RFC functions as a service agency and not as a policy-making agency. RFC acts on recommendations of the President, the War Production Board and its predecessor agencies, the State, War, and Navy departments, the rubber director, and maritime commission, the Petroleum Coordinator for War, and the Board of Economic Warfare. He went on, in part:—

A very significant thing in this controversy is the fact that not one of those agencies has had reason to complain, nor has any except BEW ever complained, of RFC's performance in the war effort, which has involved the authorization of expenditures of more than $20,000,000,000.

RFC has always believed, and after years of experience now believes more strongly than ever, that the maximum production and procurement of materials can be obtained, in a minimum of time and at a minimum of expense, without resorting to methods bordering on the hysterical.

A few well-selected men, under proper leadership, can accomplish much more in foreign countries, utilizing the citizens of such countries as much as possible, than scores of our own people hastily brought together and sent abroad with little knowledge of what they are to do or of the country to which they are sent.

While generous prices are desirable and often necessary in the war effort, lavish prices do not always increase production. Under Mr. Wallace's order No. 5, officials of the RFC are allegedly given no choice but to sign, without question or inquiry, any contract or make any commitment which BEW negotiates and prepares and gives a directive for, regardless of the terms and conditions of the contract or the extent of the government obligation assumed.

As for the charge which Mr. Wallace appears to regard as a major crime, that I have attempted to safeguard the taxpayers' money I must plead guilty. Squandering the people's money even in wartime is no proof of patriotism. The RFC does not pay $2 for something it can buy for $1. Maybe no one does, but the point is that some men know when you can buy it for $1, some don't know, and some don't care, so long as they are spending other people's money.

'Nervine' Advertising Cited by F.T.C.

OPD Washington Bureau

Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind., is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with disseminating advertisements which fail to reveal the harmful potentialities that may result from excessive use of Dr. Miles Liquid Nervine, Dr. Miles Nervine Tablets and Dr. Miles Anti-Pain Pills. The complaint also charges that the respondent corporation's advertisements misrepresent the therapeutic value of liquid Nervine and Nervine Tablets. None of the respondent's advertisements, the complaint alleges, contains any warning against use of any of the three preparations in greater amount or with greater frequency than that recommended by the respondent on the labels of the containers.

Miles Laboratories, Inc., had attempted the FTC announcement said, to forestall issuance of the complaint by filing suit for a declaratory judgment in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The suit, which alleged that the Federal Trade Commission was without authority to determine the legality of the language used on the labeling of Miles products and which sought to have the court pass upon the jurisdiction of the Commission to issue a complaint, was dismissed by Justice Luhring June 23.

—O-P-D—

Sterilizer Production Restrictions Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

More types and sizes of sterilizers may be produced to meet military and civilian requirements as a result of an amended order issued July 6 by the War Production Board. Limitation order L-266 as amended enlarges Schedule A of the order to include additional sizes of pressure sterilizers of the cylindrical, rectangular and water pressure types, and non-pressure sterilizers; it adds to the schedule baby bottle sterilizers and bedpan steamers.

Restrictions on the use of critical metals in certain types of sterilizer equipment are eased somewhat under the amended order. A number of other minor changes are made in the original order for the purpose of clarification.

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PHENOBARBITAL U.S.P.

A Product of Exceptional Purity

Mallinckrodt Phenobarbital is a snow-white, odorless compound of high stability with no traces of the impurity, phenylbarbituric acid. Strictly U.S.P.—Physically perfected for simplifying production of tablets, capsules, elixirs and other pharmaceutical products. Mallinckrodt Phenobarbital is available in two forms, granular or powdered.

PHENOBARBITAL SODIUM U.S.P.

(SOLUBLE PHENOBARBITAL)

To Insure Maximum Stability

the alkalinity of this product is accurately controlled between very narrow limits during the manufacturing process. Mallinckrodt Phenobarbital Sodium is available in the form of fine white granules or powder. Odorless, taste bitter, highly soluble in water with clear, clean solutions. Adaptable to the same pharmaceutical compounding operations as Phenobarbital, but especially suitable for injection purposes because of its excellent solubility in water.

Mallinckrodt will be pleased to send samples and quotations on request.

FINE CHEMICALS Mallinckrodt SINCE 1867

76 Years of Service to Chemical Users

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS STAMPS

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CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL

Quinine Progress In the War Program

—Continued from page 3

ary 21, 1942, confirming his verbal recommendation of January 15.

Notwithstanding the fact that all RFC stockpile recommendations were, by executive order of the President, to come from WPB and not from BEW, w started negotiations January 15, and were advised January 22, by the Netherlands East Indies Trade Commissioner, that there was no quinine available in Java for prompt delivery, but we were offered 2,000,000 ounces, for shipment 500,000 ounces monthly, March through June, 1942. We immediately took the matter up with WPB, and were advised that our quinine supply was comfortable, approximately 14,000,000 ounces, or four years' requirements, and that further stockpiling was unnecessary.

However, February 15 we received another letter from Morris Rosenthal, recommending the purchase of 3,000,000 ounces from the Netherlands East Indies. I immediately conferred with Mr. Donald Nelson, and on his verbal approval we ordered the 3,000,000 ounces for March and April shipments, having been previously advised that there was no quinine available for immediate shipment.

February 26, we were advised by the State Department, that 2,500,000 ounces of quinine in the bark could be bought for prompt shipment from Batavia. We made the shipment within the hour, and later the same day bought an additional 665,000 ounces from another source.

Batavia was occupied by the Japanese ten days later, and none of the quinine covered by this latter purchase was delivered.

The Fischer Project

The project for the planting of cinchona trees in Costa Rica was initiated by the army through Col. A. F. Fischer. Mr. Wallace states that the project was proposed to BEW on August 24, 1942. The proposal was known to the BEW at least a full month before that date. On April 9, 1943, nine months later the BEW, after it had finally worked out its plan of operations, first asked RFC to establish credit for the initiation of the Colonel Fischer project, and such credit was promptly established. This credit would have been established many months earlier if the BEW had acted promptly. The fact is that BEW did not submit to RFC even a tentative proposal until October 7, 1942. Our reply of October 10 did not, as Mr. Wallace asserts, state "the matter requires further consideration" but advised that the "plan will receive prompt consideration."

The proposal submitted to RFC at that time involved the organization under the auspices of BEW, of a cooperative nonprofit association. All financing and responsibility would rest upon RFC. BEW finally abandoned this plan after the State Department had indicated that it could not approve an arrangement under which the operation of the United States government in a Latin American country would be concealed in an association purporting to be a cooperative organization. Mr. Wallace's statement that the BEW's proposal was objected to because it would not be profitable is, therefore, false.

Cinchona Bark Procurement

The BEW's handling of the procurement of cinchona bark has been vacillating as to policy and disorderly in administration. Despite prior promptings by the WPB, RFC, and others interested, the BEW failed to formulate any plans or issue a directive under which RFC could act until June 19, 1942.

Mr. Wallace implies that BEW was not responsible for cinchona bark procurement until February 25, 1943, when his order No. 5 became effective. BEW reiterated to us again and again after April 13, 1942, that it was responsible for the procurement of cinchona bark down to smallest detail.

The policy finally established by the BEW directive of June 19, 1942, was abandoned by it in approximately ninety days and a second policy was established by BEW. During the next ninety-day period a third policy was established by BEW. The three policies overlapped and much confusion resulted. None of the plans recognized that the procurement of cinchona bark, particularly in Latin America where it was not well understood, requires skilled and experienced handling. Those business firms whose background best qualified them to meet the problem were largely ignored by BEW, and firms with little experience were called on by BEW were not given competent guidance by it. The third policy established by BEW ignores entirely the possibility of aid through private business and substitutes direct purchases in foreign countries by BEW employees who are, in the main, inexperienced in this field.

In shifting from policy to policy, BEW has caused confusion and uncertainty among the suppliers of bark in Latin America, several Latin American governments, and the American importers. A very small quantity of cinchona bark has been produced as a result of BEW's activities, notwithstanding the time which has elapsed and the money which has been spent.

The principal additional supply of quinine made available to our armed forces since the fall of Java was procured through the splendid services of the American Pharmaceutical Association financed by RFC acting

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VITAMIN A AND D CONCENTRATES
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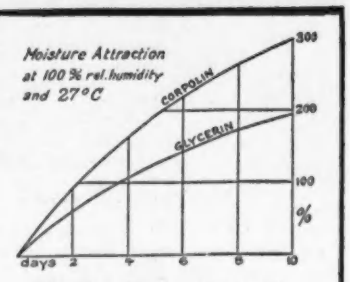

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as a hygroscopic agent
(not for cosmetic use)
See this paper, issue of February 8, 1943, page 50
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APEX CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 225 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.
Factory: Elizabethport, N. J.

under directive from the WPB. A substantial quantity of quinine in its various forms has been assembled from thousands of domestic stocks, large and small, held by druggists and others throughout the nation, much of it donated to the government.

a-Mono-Bromo-Iso-Valeryl-Urea, N. N. R.
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Phenetsal, N. N. R.

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Price list on request

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Virgin Olive Oil Ad Claims Hit

—Continued from page 3

tional properties attributed to it by the respondent; it is not a tonic and will not prevent appendicitis, gallstones or infections of the bladder, and it has little or no therapeutic value in the treatment of skin irritations other than to serve as a skin lubricant or as an oily base for drugs.

The order prohibits the following representations:—

That the respondent's olive oil is a tonic or that its use will invigorate vital organs; that it will have any value in preventing appendicitis, gallstones or bladder infections or that, when applied externally, it has any therapeutic value in the treatment of skin irritations other than that supplied by a lubricant; that it has any therapeutic value in the treatment or alleviation of pain resulting from rheumatism or neuralgia other than the beneficial effects obtainable from massage facilitated by the use of olive oil as a lubricant; that it supplies substantial quantities of vitamins A and E and contains vitamin F; and that the nutritional value of olive oil is comparable to, or greater than, dried or fresh meat.

—O-P-D—

White Flour Enrichment Meeting July 21

A public meeting to consider the advisability of requiring all white flour distributed for human consumption to be enriched will be held at 10 a.m. July 21 in the South Agriculture Building Auditorium, Washington, D. C., the War Food Administration has announced. Persons unable to attend the public meeting may address any communications and expressions of opinion to the Director of Food Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington, D. C., to be received not later than July 26.

—O-P-D—

Bristol-Myers Stockholders Approve Sun Tube Purchase

Bristol-Myers Company, stockholders at the annual meeting last week approved acquisition of controlling stock of the Sun Tube Corporation. Philip C. Sayres was elected a director, replacing C. J. Nourse.

Basic materials

for Drugs and Cosmetics

■ One of the many essential services to the drug and cosmetic industries rendered by the House of McKesson for more than a century is the importing and distributing of basic drug materials from all parts of the world. Improved, perfected and extended, this important service to the industry is now used by scores of manufacturers to help produce drug and cosmetic preparations which satisfy the exacting needs of millions of consumers. Inquiries welcomed.

Agents and Distributors for:

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Carus Chemical Co.—*Benzoic Acid, Soda Benzoate*
Brown Company—*Chloroform*
Hawaiian Pineapple Co.—*Citric Acid*
Zinsser & Co.—*Gallic Acid, Tannic Acid*
Stauffer Chemical Co.—*Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid*
British Cod Liver Oil Producers—*Cod Liver Oil*

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
McKESSON & ROBBINS, Inc.
155 E. 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

VITAMIN A

NATURAL OR SYNTHETIC?

A NATIONAL MAGAZINE was in error in stating that the best-known vitamins are produced by chemical synthesis. Vitamin A, the first of them all, is produced entirely from natural sources. Vitamin E also is produced from natural sources at a cost which compares more than favorably with the synthetic variety.

Why Natural Concentrates of Vitamin A?

In our distilled Vitamin A *Ester* Concentrates we have combined the proved biological potency of the natural material with the uniformity, purity and high concentration of a synthetic chemical.

Ester-Vitamin A is a unique product distilled from a variety of marine oils gathered from all parts of the world. Production is not dependent on rationed chemicals or war priorities. It is *always* available.

Prepared by our unique process of high vacuum molecular distillation, DPI's Natural *Ester* Concentrate of Vitamin A combines the potency, blandness and uniformity expected of a synthetic with the stability which comes from concentrating with the Vitamin A the natural protective agents of the original fish oil. If you want the best Vitamin A obtainable, contact us at once.

In view of transportation conditions and other wartime factors, it might be prudent to order a sufficient supply of Distilled Vitamin A Esters* to build up a reserve against the time when your production calls for immediate additional quantities. We sell on long term contract, with deliveries as desired, so that supplies are assured.

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Chemical Allocations For July Issued

—Continued from page 3

Ammonia, Aqua

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Ammonium Sulphate

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Anilin

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested, except for dyestuffs which were reduced on an average of from 5 to 10 percent according to essentiality.

Aromatic Petroleum Solvents

This month, because the demands for coaltar xylol were greater than the available supply, it was necessary to continue the policy of diverting numerous consumers to petroleum xylol. Petroleum xylol has completely replaced coaltar xylol for use in resin solutions.

Toluene-range solvents were allocated only to aircraft finishes, barrage balloons, rubber compounds and solutions, wire and cable impregnation. Three percent of requests for all grades of aromatic petroleum solvents were denied. End uses denied were:—household furniture, household furnishings, civilian clothing, dry cleaning, certain kitchen and laundry equipment and recreation and amusement equipment. Requests for civilian automotive finishes were granted 50 percent.

Arsenic

The principal civilian allocation of arsenic for the third quarter of 1943 was in the field of agricultural insecticides. Allocations were made to insecticide manufacturers based on their average consumption for the years 1941 and 1942. With the third quarter allocations, amounts granted to date equal approximately 89 percent of the base period consumption. No arsenic was allocated for railroad weedkiller or wood preservation. The glass industry continues to be denied allocations of arsenic, with the few exceptions for special types of precision glass for military uses.

Ascorbic Acid

Granted 100 percent to the following:—medicinal, food fortifications and research.

Benzene

Granted in full for phenol, styrene, diphenylamine, camphor, monochlorbenzene, dichlorbenzene, medicinals, rubber chemicals. Granted in part for aniline (90 percent), anthroquinone (85 percent), solvents (83 percent), and miscellaneous chemicals (56 percent).

Bismuth Chemicals

Allocations were made on the following basis:—Medicinal use—all requests of 50 pounds or less granted in full; 100 percent of requests for use in antisyphilitic preparations; 100 percent of requests for use in individual prescriptions; 80 percent of 1942 use (adjusted for inventory) for general pharmaceutical manufacturing. Industrial uses (small amounts) were granted 80 percent, based on 1942 use and adjusted for inventory. Cosmetics were granted 50 percent, based on 1942 use and adjusted for inventory (no large amounts involved).

Butadiene

Denied for civilian consumption.

Caffeine

Granted in full for medicinals. Granted in part for beverages use (approximately one-half of average monthly 1941 consumption, adjusted for inventory, materials obtained on toll agreement and doubtful importations).

Inventories of caffeine for medicinal use in the hands of pharmaceutical compounders were allowed on approximately a 90-day basis; in the hands of distributors and jobbers on approximately a 60-day basis.

Calcium Carbide

Granted in full for acetic acid, neoprene, polyvinyl, chloride, acetylene for welding and cutting (adjustments made for inventories), and for trichlorethylene, perchlorethylene, tetrachlorethane, acetaldehyde, and miscellaneous chemicals. Granted approximately 92 percent for vinyl acetate.

Calcium Hypochlorite

Granted 100 percent for sugar refining. Granted 88 percent for essential civilian, the greater part of which was for sanitation.

Calcium Metal

Granted in full for vitamin compounds and metallurgy.

Capryl Alcohol

Granted to the extent of 50 percent for use as anti-foaming agent. There were no other civilian requests for this material.

Carbon Black, Furnace Type

Allocations of furnace type carbon black have been limited to the compounding of rubber. The several grades of low - reinforcing high - loading blacks continued in extremely short supply, while the medium reinforcing types were in an easier position because of new production reported last month.

Casein

Allocations for the month of July were as follows:—Requests for adhesives for flour bags, box cars, blueprint paper, and bags allowed 100 percent; for shoes, shipping cases, tin labels, insulating coatings, gypsum wallboard and waterproof tags allowed 90 percent; hutment grade plywood allowed 85 percent; paper containers and food containers, textile size and print, insulation board size, maintenance and production allowed 80 percent; foundry patterns, fiber cores and tubes, textile spools and tubes, V boxes, civilian glues, composition cork discs and plugs allowed 75 percent; miscellaneous adhesives allowed 70 percent; wood working, commercial laminated arches, prefabricated houses, commercial mill work, caskets, shoe soles, boxing and crating plywood, civilian paste paint, iceproof labeling glue, box ends and clothing were allowed 50 percent; commercial store furniture allowed 40 percent; civilian furniture and hot pressed plywood allowed 25 percent.

Paper, requests granted at 50 percent of average three months consumption for 1940, 1941 and 1942; plastics, requests granted at 80 percent of average consumption for three months for 1942; leather, requests granted at 100 percent of average three months consumption during years 1940, 1941 and 1942. When no past performance figures available, requests were cut 25 percent; rubber, requests granted at 90 percent; building materials, granted at 80 percent of requests; food, requests granted at 85 percent; textiles, granted at 90 percent of requests. Miscellaneous, clothing, 90 percent; inks, 85 percent; rubber uses, 90 percent; abrasives, 80 percent; crowns, 85 percent; general, 85 percent.

Cellulose Acetate Propionate Flake

None was allocated directly for civilian use. Some flake will reach civilian uses indirectly subject to the limitations imposed by L-233 on photographic film.

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate Flake

None was allocated directly for civilian usage. This flake will reach civilian uses indirectly subject to the allocation of cellulose acetate butyrate plastics (M-326-A) and the limitations imposed by L-233 on photographic film.

Cellulose Ester Sheets, Rods, Tubes and Molding Powder

Demand for cellulose acetate and acetate butyrate plastics in the form of molding compounds was at a rate approximately double the industry's highest recorded level of operation and considerably greater than the amount of material which the molding industry could consume in the thirty-day allocation period. This fact indicated excessive and inflated orders and accordingly it was necessary to eliminate many end uses entirely and cut others to percentages of the total requested.

There were many requests for material for uses prohibited by GPO M-154 and all such applications were denied.

Cellulose acetate butyrate was allocated in full to the following essential civilian end uses: wire covering, telephone insulators, respirators, tractor steering wheels, toggle switches and food processing equipment. All other civilian uses of cellulose acetate butyrate were denied and included the following: book bindings, smoker's pipe bits, soap boxes, brushes, cosmetic closures, buttons, pencil ferrules, linoleum and wallboard stripping, house couplings and sprayers, flashlights, plumbing supplies including flush L's faucet handles and drain stoppers, safety goggles, insect spray guns, visible indexes, door knobs and scouring pads.

Cellulose acetate plastics were granted in full for the following civilian uses: bicycle grips; blue print protectors; book binder rings; book binding, spiral and comb; collapsible tubes; defense housing molding and trim; dental burr pockets; drafting instruments; eye shields and safety goggles; farm building maintenance; flashlights; toilet floats; gauge markers; horse harness; hospital tubes; incubators; identification cards and badges; industrial masks; industrial records and envelopes; industrial plant windows; industrial plant lighting fixtures; index tabs; insecticide spray guns; insulation; instrument dials; keys, business machines; knobs, except door knobs; lamps, watchmakers type; lenses, bicycle lamps; mechanical pencils; optical frames; pencil ferrules; pneumatic tube carriers; printing plates; railroad equipment; industrial repair and maintenance; safety glass; stencils and typewriter backing; technical and scientific equipment; tool handles; toilet tank flush tubes; truss pads; valves for air syringe; visible indexes; watch crystals; police whistles.

The following uses of cellulose acetate plastics were allowed a portion of the total requests as indicated: toothbrush handles (75 percent); buckles, buttons, combs (25 percent); slide fasteners (50 percent); measuring scoops other than household (50 percent); and umbrella tips and ferrules (50 percent).

Allocations were denied for all other civilian uses of cellulose plastics including: lipstick cases; cosmetic containers; sink stoppers; scouring pads; thimbles; knitting needles and crochet hooks; lunch boxes; sun glasses; spoons and cutlery handles; mirror, brush and comb sets; garter clasps; dice; kitchen utensils; cigarette cases and lighters; casket handles and name plates; and blanket fasteners.

Charcoal

Granted in full for alloys, carbon bisulfide, pig iron, activated carbon, sodium syanide, nickel, acetylene gas cylinders, glass, powdered iron, carbon graphite, plastic compounds, resin,

—Continued on page 60

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Calif. Pilchard Industry Under U.S. Control

OPD Washington Bureau

The Federal government has assumed complete control over the catching and delivery of pilchards or California sardines on the West coast for the duration of the war. The order for the control of the billion-pound pilchard fishery was signed by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and will be administered by him as Coordinator of Fisheries.

General supervision over the pilchard program will be exercised by O. E. Sette, area coordinator in charge of wartime fishery problems in area 2, comprising the State of California. Mr. Sette, a widely known biologist with twenty years' experience in fishery investigations, has devoted the past five years to a study of the pilchard fishery for the Federal government.

Last year the pilchard catch in California, where about 95 per cent of the landings are made, was 962,306,000 pounds, a reduction of 23 percent compared with the previous year's catch.

—O-P-D—

Buy War Bonds

Shipping Information

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29 cs, 2,788 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co
BONES—1,699 bgs, Charles Hollinshed & Co
1,031 bgs, National City Bank
BRISTLES—10 cs, 1,500 lbs, Robert Schwarz Bristle Co
PIG—8 cs, Stokby & Co
CASTOR BEANS—4,580 bgs, 687,000 lbs, National City Bank
10,837 bgs, 1,625,550 lbs, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co
8,466 bgs, 1,269,900 lbs, First National Bank
5,080 bgs, 762,000 lbs, Mercantile National Bank
5,080 bgs, 762,000 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
2,580 bgs, 387,000 lbs, Geismar & Co
3,386 bgs, 507,900 lbs, Bank of the Manhattan
28,581 bgs, 4,287,150 lbs
CHEMICALS—16 dms, Irving Trust Co
CINNAMON—40 bls, 4,000 lbs, Arnhold & Co
42 bls, 4,200 lbs, J S Toledano Corp
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COCOA BEANS—250 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Schwabach & Co
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1,334 bgs, 266,800 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
COPRA—10,000 cwt
FILTER PAPER—12 cs, Reeve, Angel & Co
GUM, KARAYA—666 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
MASSARANDUBA—16 cs, Herman Weber & Co
165 cs, Chicle Development Co
HAIR, CATTLE—2 bls, 1,300 lbs, Armour & Co
CATTLE TAIL—10 bls, 5,673 lbs, Armour & Co
8 bls, Wilson & Co
HORSE TAIL—4 cs, Samuel Zeitlin Son & Co
HORSE MANE—8 cs, Samuel Zeitlin Son & Co
IRANA—32 bgs, Chicle Development Co
KYANITE—170 tons, Charles Taylor Son & Co
NUX VOMICA—614 bgs, Volkart Bros
OIL, CHAULMOOGRA—102 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
CASHEW SHELL—679 dms, First National Bank
392 dms
CITRONELLA—4 dms, Holland Colombo Trading Co
4 dms, Orbis Product Corp
GERANIUM—8 dms, Rohner, Gehrig & Co
LEMONGRASS—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
3 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna
2 dms, J W Lyon
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24 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
OX GALLS—10 tcs, 6,300 lbs, Armour & Co
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13 cs, Chicle Development Co
70 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co
SORVA—100 cs, Chicle Development Co
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—O-P-D—

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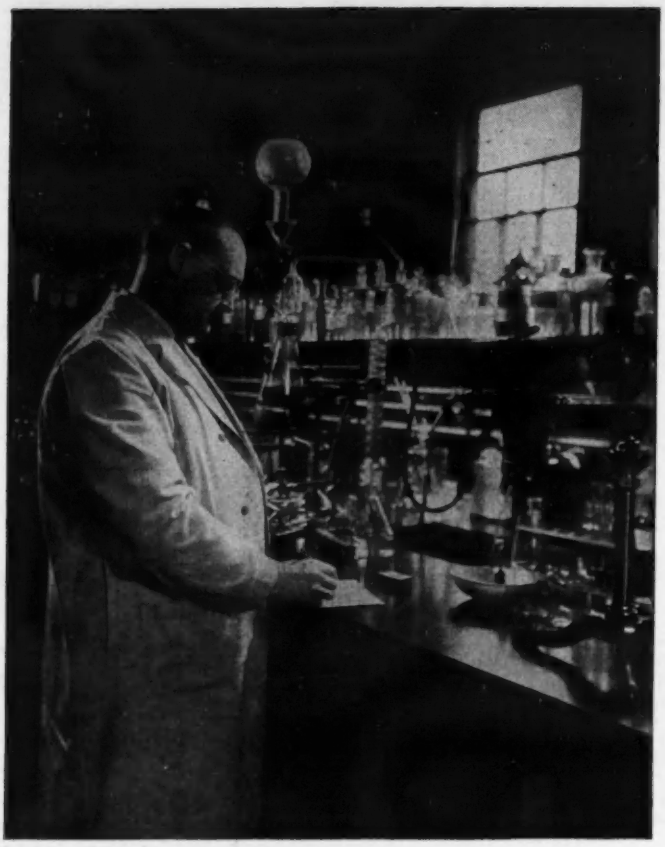

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HEADQUARTERS FOR BOTANICALS AND BOTANICAL DERIVATIVES

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Botanical Demand Calm—Primary Market Dealers Issue Few Circulars and Prices—Spot Values Tend to Jell

Scarcely anything could have been calmer on the surface than was the medicinal botanical drug market last week. Demand may have simmered softly and lightly; it certainly failed even to approach a vaporizing point. The temperature of the market here was far below the boiling point.

In the primary market for domestic crude drugs all attempts to stir the field workers from what they consider to be a comfortable lethargy have done little except possibly to roil conditions there. The scarcity of the workers who actually dig, peel, or otherwise gather medicinal roots, barks, and flowers is clearly illustrated by the lack of a normal circulation of price circulars from those dealers who maintain their establishments at strategic points in the primary market area.

Under normal conditions such dealers place before many other dealers price circulars listing a large number of domestic botanicals in tonnage quantities and at specific sales prices which usually have been accompanied by an invitation for potential buyers to submit bids. Not so in this thirty-second week since Pearl Harbor. Few circulars are mailed. Very few articles are priced. And the idea of suggesting that buyers make bids has been abandoned as completely as pre-war East Coast motorcar touring. The barks and the berries, the beans and the roots just are not accumulating in dealers warehouses, whatever price the dealers might be even eager to pay. Mother Hubbard's cupboard may have been barer—but many dealers doubt it.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Fair business continued to be steady on spot and firm undertones were maintained.

Fir.—War requirements are taking up offerings in a volume that prevents maintenance of normal stockpiles in the hands of the usual distributors.

Barks

Black Haw.—Deliveries into the collection center warehouses appear to forecast a season of short supplies. The labor simply is not available.

Cinchona.—Not a pound of high testing bark is on the market for free and unrestricted trading. The entire supply is under conservation-order control.

Cottonroot.—Quite a time must pass before new crop goods are collected. Unsold stocks from last year's crop remain in strong hands.

Elm.—Progress with accumulating a reserve against consumer needs in the year ahead not entirely satisfactory. The market appears certain to remain in very firm position.

Wahoo.—Sellers take very firm views on the future of this article, indicating that the available supply is likely to be under normal size.

Beans

Tonka.—Firm to steady. Stocks conservative and not subject to ready increase. There is a considerable shipping problem to be faced.

Vanilla. — Status quo maintained. Stocks low. Much of Mexican crop arriving here had been sold before shipment from Mexico. Accumulation of a reserve cushion in supply higher difficult problem. The situation as regards Bourbon beans direct from the island has not improved much.

Berries

Buckthorn.—Some stock remains on spot, but those with supplies show disposition to retain same for their regular customers.

Cubeb. — Firm. Stocks merely shrink; they cannot be replaced in normal primary market until the Nips are nipped by United Nations in victory.

Flowers

Calendula.—There is actually some genuine European stock still in this market, but it constitutes a museum piece, in the main.

Clover Tops.—They won't be gathered in low prices nor in normal quantities. The supply seems destined to remain short regardless of efforts made to spur collectors to greater activity.

Elder.—The elder bushes bore plentifully in the domestic primary markets, but collection made a poor showing on the whole. It is a case of "short meter, brother Peter," possibly for the duration.

Rose.—There has been talk about getting some top quality flowers through from French North Africa, but no achievement in that direction. Even the Balkans are understood to be making a confection of flowers ordinarily used to make rose oil.

Saffron.—Plenty of Spanish flowers yearn for new owners—and yearn in vain. Trade is as light as the supply is large. And prices are attractive.

Gums

Arabic.—The rise in demand reported in the previous week and which was productive of higher prices subsided, leaving transactions on a very narrow basis last week. The advance was nominally maintained, but it might be that on firm bidding a shade lower might be accepted if only occasional quantities were in request.

Gamboge.—'Tis said now that there just isn't any more.

Karaya.—Definitely in short supply. Arrivals go promptly into consumption, leaving market strong in most of its aspects.

Price Changes

Drugs
Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Spices and Gums
Advanced

Celery seed, French, 11c. per lb.
Fenugreek, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Ginger root, Calicut, ¼c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, Syrian, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Ginger root, Cochin, bleached, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Oregano herb, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, chillies, long Carolinas, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.5	260.5	259.6	313.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Association Meetings:—

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggsits Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, October 5 to 7.

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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COLOMBO ROOT N.F.
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SARSAPARILLA U.S.P.
NUX VOMICA U.S.P.
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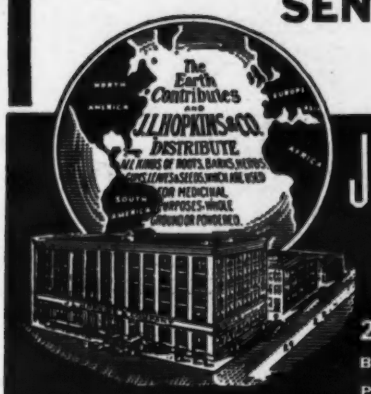

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BORAGE FLOWERS
BUCHU LEAVES
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CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
CHAULMOOGRA OIL
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED, Hulled and Natural
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
UVA URSA LEAVES
VALERIAN ROOT

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BARBITAL
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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

OIL CITRONELLA Ceylon

Locust Bean.—The reserve is exceptionally low and there are ready takers for anything available. Price would seem to count but little at this time. But stocks simply are not generally available.

Mastic.—Could be that United Nations control of Mediterranean Sea may mean ultimate resumption of shipments from source during the war.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Apparently firm, but substantial orders in hand alone would confirm prices at which goods have been reported sold—and said prices shaded open quotations.

Digitalis.—Definitely on the firm side, here and in the domestic primary market. Collection achieved at a cost certainly not low.

Henbane.—Held firmly at well stabilized prices in absence of competition sufficient to turn values more favorably toward buyers.

Laurel.—Portuguese material a fraction higher at 15½c. to 16c. per pound. Other varieties inactive, but steady.

Oregano.—Competition soon restored previous prices and considerable material was available at 14½c. to 15c. per pound last week.

Sage.—Spanish material offered firm on spot at lower price of 28c. to 28½c. per pound. Some believe less will be sold to meat processors.

Miscellaneous

Corn Silk.—Substantial need for a good domestic garnering of this article, but it is expected to be difficult to arouse interest in collection.

Dragon's Blood.—A good indication of how poor total consumption has become is found in the fact that although the primary market has been cut off for well over a year, there is still some pre-Pearl Harbor stock available.

Kola Nuts.—The close control under which this article is held precluded many open market transactions regardless of price.

Nux Vomica.—Sufficient raw material arrives to keep strychnine makers supplied with a margin of supply being left for milling purposes.

Papain.—Has become quieter so far as competitive weakening of the price structure goes. A fair supply seems to be available in powdered form.

Roots

Arrow.—Transport from primary market to East Coast ports difficult. Motor boats said to have been used. Market reserve comparatively light.

Belladonna.—The supply exceeds consumer interest by substantial margin.

Bryonia.—Proving difficult to replace this article and the price position seems likely to be maintained regardless of demand.

Cranesbill.—Country collections fall behind normal quantities, leaving market mainly dependent on a not large carryover.

Gentian.—Holding fairly steady in most respects. No shortage has been in sight for a long time. Prices appear close to stability.

Ipecac.—High replacement cost contributes to holding down the available supply of this article. There are dealers squeezed so tight between GMPR ceilings and present shipment prices as to cause them to abandon the article temporarily.

Skunk Cabbage.—Stocks should have been fairly well replaced by now but the limited number of field diggers available have passed this nosegay by.

Squill.—The supply appears ample, both white and red. Furthermore, it is probable that red squill will again appear in manifests from North Africa.

—Continued on page 59

—O-P-D—

U.S.I. Holders to Meet

Stockholders of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company, this city, will vote July 15 on the proposal for a merger of the company and U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary. Under the plan it is proposed to make the chemical company the surviving and continuing corporation. The purpose of the merger is to simplify the capital structure, at the same time the management feels that the name U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., more accurately describes the business conducted.

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(1) a pulp made from bread and butter; (2) an enema of salt water and olive oil; (3) powdered malefern root; and (4) a purgative pill of calomel, gamboge, scammony, and *confectio hyacinthidis*.

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Yields not more than 3% acid-insoluble ash.
Yields not less than 1.5% crude filicin.

Rotenone Conservation Order Is Amended

—Continued from page 5

ter or processor in any month and by each importer or processor seeking to use rotenone in any month. Forms must be filed by the tenth of the preceding month.

Each importer or processor seeking authorization to make delivery of rotenone in any month must file application on form PD-2946 (PD-601) by the thirteenth of the preceding month.

In this connection, the Insecticides and Fungicides Unit of the Chemicals Division pointed out that rotenone, as used in the order, is limited to crude rotenone and processed rotenone, and does not extend to rotenone insecticides, the diluted form of rotenone in which delivery is normally made to the ultimate consumer. The persons ordering rotenone will, in general, be the manufacturers of rotenone insecticides or dealers intending to resell to rotenone insecticide manufacturers.

The amended order will still serve its primary purpose of enabling WPB to control distribution by producers and importers of crude rotenone; processed rotenone in the form of finely ground or powdered crude rotenone; and in the form of liquid or solid extracts or resins obtained from crude rotenone.

The amended order exempts from WPB authorization the delivery or use by any importer or processor and the acceptance of delivery by any person of not more than five pounds of processed rotenone in solid form or not more than one gallon in the form of liquid extract.

—O-P-D—

'Witcogum' Report Issued

A bulletin has just been published by Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc. outlining the fundamental principles in the use of 'Witcogum,' a new chemurgic rubber developed in the company's Witco research laboratories. Included in the report are a summary of 'Witcogum's' physical properties, compounding principles, processing procedure, and use of the material as an extender with rubber, reclaim and synthetics. Charts and tables are also frequently used. Copies of the report may be obtained from the company, 295 Madison avenue, New York 17, N. Y., by mentioning the REPORTER.

—O-P-D—

WFA Releases Soybean Oil For Glycerin Production

OPD Washington Bureau

Admitting a shortage of tallow and grease for fat splitters and soap manufacturers, the War Food Administration announced it is releasing several million pounds of crude soybean oil for the production of glycerin during July and August. The use of the oil has been restricted to edible products for several months.

—O-P-D—

Bradley Succeeds Byrd As WFA Deputy Administrator

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has announced the appointment of William S. Bradley as deputy administrator of WFA in charge of general management activities. He succeeds William E. Byrd, jr., resigned, who returned to his position as personnel director for the R. H. Macy Company, New York.

—O-P-D—

Fisheries Consultants Named

OPD Washington Bureau

The appointment of twenty consultants to work with local representatives of the Office of Coordinator of Fisheries in finding solutions for wartime problem of fisheries of the southern New England and middle Atlantic areas is made by Coordinator Ickes.

—O-P-D—

Edwin Dowzard Retires From New York Quinine

Edwin Dowzard has retired as chief chemist for the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., Brooklyn. He had been associated with the company since 1920.

—O-P-D—

William J. Murray, jr., president and a director of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., has been elected a member of the directorate of the Bank of Manhattan Company.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 58

Seeds

Caraway.—Some Spanish seed appears on the spot, being the natural article and available at 55c. to 57c. per pound. Dewhiskered Syrian was lower at 55c. to 56c.

Celery.—French seed has sold high at $1.60 to $1.70 per pound in past fortnight. Indian seed broke to 36½c. to 37c. per pound.

Coriander. — Appears still to be in nominal position. Recent parcels sold by BEW did not appear for resale.

Cumin.—Morroco seed prices a shade lower at 15½c. to 16c. per pound.

Dill.—Exceedingly scarce at the moment. Market could be found for any domestic seed available.

Fenugreek. — Morocco seed returns to 9c. to 9½c. per pound level. Stocks of all sorts are not ample.

Mustard.—Reported that Montana growers fear possible drought to follow their more than copious receipt of rains in recent weeks.

Sunflower. — The domestic crop will fall far under normal—and growers fear their labor supply will be even smaller than last year when it was so small that seed was left in the fields.

Spices

The Office of Price Administration, in an interpreation of MPR 231, covering raw spices and spice seeds, has just ruled that the maximum prices established by the regulation "ex dock or warehouse any continental U. S. port of entry," are applicable to spices purchased and received by the buyer in a foreign country and subsequently imported by the buyer into the United States. With respect to inclusion of war risk insurance charges in the price of the spices, the OPA interpreted the MPR 231 regulation as follows:—

War risk insurance—all-rail shipments. The maximum prices for raw spices and spice seeds established by Section 1424.14 (d), include the 15 percent commercial war risk insurance rate effective July 24, 1942. Where, due to prevailing conditions, spices are shipped all-rail, such as shipments from Mexico, the entire 15 percent must be deducted from the maximum prices, since there is no war risk insurance on all-rail shipments.

War risk insurance—extended coverage. An importer of raw spices and spice seeds purchased extended coverage from the War Shipping Administration, for protection against any loss which might be incurred by the landing of the shipment at an intermediate port. Under these circumstances, the importer may purchase extra coverage war risk insurance, and add the extra premium to the war risk rate specified in section 1424.14 (d).

Cassia.—Completely nominal in virtually total absence of supply.

Cinnamon.—Arrival of more than 100,000 pounds failed to restore a spot supply. The entire shipment had been sold into consumption long prior to arrival in the previous trading period.

Clove. — Although the price for Zanzibar material was off a fraction to 20½c. to 21c. per pound, it meant little since there was practically none on the open market.

Ginger.—Bleached cochin, shaded to 24½c. to 24¾c. per pound; unbleached, 24¼c. to 24¾c. No. 2 Jamaica, lower at 26c. to 26½c. per pound. No. 3 quoted 24c. to 24½c. per pound, but might have been shaded.

Pepper.—Carolina long red peppers reduced to 20c. to 20½c. per pound. Other kinds hold steady. Those with black pepper to sell seem disposed in some instances to hold their stocks. At least, they turned down 24-bag lot orders at times last week, refusing to sell any part of such a parcel.

Pimento.—Nothing offered, firm on the spot. Quotations usually on basis of goods at some Southern port.

Hercules Powder Plant To Get Army-Navy "E"

The Hercules Powder Company Belvidere plant will be honored with an Army-Navy "E" production award July 15. The burgee will be presented by Brig.-Gen. Rosswell Hardy, chief of the ammunition branch, industrial division, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army. Principal speaker at the occasion will be Gen. Sir Walter K. Venning, director general of the British Ministry of Supply Mission. The pin presentation will be performed by Lieut.-Comm. J. D. Gessford, U.S.N.R. L. P. Hall, superintendent of the Belvidere plant, will also speak briefly.

—O-P-D—

Beck Vice-President Of Commerce Petroleum

Mortimer D. Beck was elected as vice-president of the Commerce Petroleum Company, Chicago. He was formerly the manager of the company's industrial solvents and resin sales. Julius Loeffler is president.

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GUM EGYPTIAN
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QUINCE SEED
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SPEARMINT OIL
TEA SEED OIL
★
EGG ALBUMEN
EGG YOLK
BLOOD ALBUMEN
JAPAN WAX
CANDELILLA WAX
★
CASEIN

Chemical Allocations For July Issued

—Continued from page 54

carbon electrodes and electro manganese. Applications for copper, brass, and bronze, iron and steel foundries and welding were granted better than 90 percent of tonnage ordered, while tobacco curing was allowed 65 percent. Denied for other civilian uses.

It was found possible to allocate limited quantities of charcoal to the railroads for use in dining cars late in June, and it is anticipated that additional supplies, possible 50 percent of requirements, will be made available for dining cars during July.

Chemical Cotton Pulp

All requests granted in full.

Chloride of Lime

Granted in full for essential civilian uses.

Chlorinated Paraffin

Order M-189 has been revoked.

Chlorine

Chlorine for the third three-month period of 1943 was granted in full for all uses for which it was requested, subject to the appropriate WPB orders, e.g. L-11.

Citric Acid

Manufacturers of food products were allocated citric acid on the basis of 17.3 percent of their use in the third quarter of 1941. Citric acid for the manufacture of beverages was allocated on the basis of 15 percent of their third quarter use in 1941. Manufacturers of effervescent salts and citrate of magnesia were allowed 17.3 percent of their use in the third quarter of 1941. Citric acid for chemical manufacturers, other than the uses mentioned above, was allocated in full.

Coaltar

Granted in full for rubber compounding, mould coating, saturant for roofing, electrode manufacturing; miscellaneous small uses and fuel. Granted in part for road tar (95 percent) and wood preserving (12 percent). Permission granted to use tar when equipment for recovery of acids is not available at present, where fuel oil is not available for replacing tar as fuel; and where topped tar cannot be used in place of crude tar.

Copper Chemicals

Requests for copper chemicals for all uses for the third quarter were granted in full, and were based entirely on estimated inventories on hand at the end of the second quarter, with an allowance for a 90 to 110-day inventory.

Dichlorethyl Ether

All requests for essential uses were granted in full.

Diphenylamine

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Ethyl Acetate

Granted in full for drugs and pharmaceuticals, for denaturants, for ethyl alcohol distributed pursuant to M-30, and for chemical manufacturing. Granted in part (50 percent) for moisture-proof celelophane. Denied for all other civilian uses.

Ethyl Cellulose

Allocations were made as follows:—backing for sterilizable adhesive gauze (100 percent); special decalcomania for revenue stamps—temporary use (100 percent); special heat sealing compounds for foods, 100 percent for packaging dehydrated foods and those essential foods which due to special packaging equipment require a strong hot melt adhesive. Substitution must be used where possible. Granted 100 percent for special label adhesive for machine labeling of No. 10 food cans, only a small proportion of which are for civilian usage. Granted 100 percent for special photo stripping compound (based on previously established usage). Granted 100 percent for ceramic labeling compound (based on previously established usage).

Formaldehyde

The following end uses were granted 100 percent:—adhesives, chlorine, disinfectants and insecticides, drugs and pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates, embalming fluids, explosives, fungicides and insecticides, hexamethylenetetramine, inventory, leather, metal tubing, paper, paraformaldehyde, pentaerythritol, photographic chemicals, polyvinyl resins (M-10), processed oil, phenolic resins, resale, research and rubber. Granted in part for the following:—casein resins (80 percent), miscellaneous (80 percent), miscellaneous resins (80 percent), protective coatings (80 percent), substitute oils (80 percent), textile (80 percent), urea resins (75 percent).

Furfural

All requests granted in full except miscellaneous, which was denied. All requests adjusted for excessive stocks or inflation.

Glycerin

Granted 100 percent for uses allowed under orders M-139 and M-246. 1. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals—standard proprietary pharmaceuticals, cough syrup and liniments (60 percent base period); gelatin capsules and suppositories (100 percent of requests); U.S.P., N.F. & N.N.R. preparations (60 percent base period); basic chemicals (100 percent of requests); bottled glycerin (limited to 1 and 2-oz. bottles); drugs and pharmaceutical preparations (60 percent base period). 2. Explosives (100 percent of request). 3. Synthetic Resins, other than M-139 and M-246, and Ester Gums (allowed for same end uses as are allowed by Protective Coatings Section WPB for resins under M-139 and M-246. 4. Rubber Products (100 percent of requests). 5. Gaskets and Cork Products—crown liners (none); gaskets (cork—80 percent of requests, fiber—(100 percent of requests); cork products other than crown liners (80 percent of request). 6. Cellulose Films—cellophane (45 percent base period); meat casing (70 percent of request); caps and bands (50 percent base period—not allowed for alcoholic beverage closures). 7. Glassine and Greaseproof Paper—glassine (90 percent base period). 8. Printers' Rollers (90 percent base period). 9. Printing Supplies—duplicating films, ink (50 percent base period); duplicating rolls (80 percent base period); stamp pad, writing and drawing ink (50 percent base period). 10. Textiles—dyes (100 percent of request) printed cloth (25 percent base period); dyeing and printing (25 percent base period); surface active agents (25 percent base period); sizing (25 percent base period); wool oil (none); textile oils (none for wool, allowed only for rayon and acetate); cutting oils (100 percent of request). 11. Leather Products (40 percent base period). 12. Adhesive—books and magazines (60 percent base period); envelopes (60 percent base period); coating, lining, and sealing compounds (60 percent base period); tablets and pads (none); shoes (100 percent of request). 13. Paper Other Than Glassine and Greaseproof—sensitized (100 percent of request); substitute for leather (40 percent base period); others (40 percent base period). 14. Emulsifier for Margarine (100 percent request, limited to 0.06 percent). 15. Miscellaneous Chemicals and Other Uses—triacetin (100 percent of request); cutting oils and emulsifiers (100 percent of request); sealing compounds other than adhesives (100 percent of request); embalming fluids (limited to 1,150 pounds); lubricants (100 percent of request); fluids (100 percent of request); plasticizers (100 percent of request); packing compounds (100 percent of request); reconstructed oils (none for wool oil, allowed for rayon and acetate); welding electrodes (100 percent of request); soldering flux 100 percent of request); research (100 percent of request); cements, paste and tape (screen end use); core oil (none); all others (based on essentiality of end use). 16. Resale as Glycerine—(for sales under 1.150 pounds as permitted under FDO-34).

Uses denied are as follows: cosmetics; dentrifices; lotions; beverages; flavors; candy and all edible products, except margarine; gum; shaving cream; tablet and pad adhesives; tobacco; emulsifiers for shortening; beverage crown caps; protective coatings for most civilian uses; soaps; shampoos and hair tonics.

Isopropyl Acetate

Granted in part (25 percent) for civilian lacquers and thinners.

Isopropyl Alcohol 91 Percent

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Isopropyl Alcohol 99 Percent

Denied for cosmetics and rubbing alcohol. Granted in full for all other uses for which it was requested.

(To be continued)

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Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Candy Output Cut—May Curb Essential Oil Sales—Treasury Rules Block Exchange on French African Areas

Although price activity left the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals virtually inert last week, other developments relieved the period of monotony and supplied material upon which to cogitate on the possible future of events.

For example, because the stoppage of corn sugar and syrup production in the principal corn-refining plants of the nation—caused by inability of the refiners to get corn for processing—candy manufacturers stand an excellent chance of having their output reduced. While there are no known instances of candy factories suspending operations, production of several have been cut around 20 percent. The ice cream makers are in the same boat. Unless changed, this situation could well affect sales of numerous essential oils used for flavoring purposes.

Another example was the new regulations issued July 7 by the Treasury Department by which the export of checks, drafts, and other negotiable instruments to blocked countries, including French North and West Africa, and the French Antilles, was prohibited. Also, the regulations restricted imports and dealings in checks and drafts which have been in such countries. French North and West Africa, though occupied by the United Nations, were included because the French Committee of National Liberation has not been recognized yet by the United States government and the need to prevent American dollars falling into enemy hands necessitated the controls.

This order of the Treasury Department puts French North and West African essential oils into the spotlight; also the islands of French Oceania, from whence come essential oils and vanilla beans. The vanilla bean importers ran into this situation a long time ago.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Lime, distilled, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.9	245.9	247.0	287.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—More inquiry was noted in some quarters, and buyers found most dealers holding but moderate stocks. Also, most of them refused to duplicate the lowest of spot quotations.

Anise.—Here and there a few pounds may remain in hands other than manufacturing consumers, but to a very considerable extent the market has been well wiped of prompt delivery supplies—probably for the duration. Substitutes are getting more attention.

Apricot Kernel.—Very firm in first hands and notably so in those of dealers, who also report a fair demand for the product at this time.

Bergamot.—There is no definite assurance that there is any oil still available in unbroken original containers. At one time, when Italy was still exporting, a good business was done in reclaiming original coppers.

Bois de Rose.—Reported firm to strong at all points and stocks moderately in most quarters. Demand was about all that could be well cared for.

Cajeput.—Limited holdings were noted, and the market has some aspects of being nominal in certain quarters. The supply was definitely short.

Camphor.—Regular camphor oil has been wiped out of spot stocks, leaving mostly and mainly the byproduct of domestic manufacture of synthetic camphor.

Caraway.—Supply remained small. Practically no major distillation has been attempted from the seeds originally obtained from Morocco and Syria.

Cassia.—A few pound bottles exist on dealers' shelves here and there throughout the country, but it would be impossible to obtain the delivery of an original drum from usual firsthand sources.

Citronella.—Ceylon moderately easy, but not sufficiently so to break prices further. Java was in direct contrast as to market position, being featured mainly by its being unobtainable at present.

Clove.—Reports that London was getting Madagascar oil circulated widely. However, no arrivals are known to have reached this market, notwithstanding the fact that the shortage of good oil is acute.

Dill.—The few reports offered on the basis of primary market advices suggest that fair production is a reasonable prospect, and prices are expected to remain attractive.

Eucalyptus.—Oil may move from Australia to London, but certainly little, probably none, moves with any regularity to the United States. Replenishment of supplies does little but keep local stocks at mere token size.

Geranium.—Into the harbor has moved some thirteen drums of oil from primary markets formerly shipping the major part of spot stocks. They come on a market notable mainly for extremely small supplies.

Grapefruit.—Stocks are kept low by the extremely high consumption of fruit as an item of diet. Accumulation of oil stocks will not be easy.

Ginger.—Until African root gets here in quantity, a break in market shortage of oil cannot develop. It is hard enough to get root for use as spice, let alone get root cheap enough for distillation purposes.

Lavender.—This country could use considerably more flower oil than is in sight. Talk about oil being released from France when the United Nations push the Nazi back toward the South German boundry may be mere wishing. Many would give much to know just what oil is now in Grasse warehouses.

Lemon.—Not much can remain of Messina warehouses. Never-ending bomb attack has made a shambles of the city, according to army communiques. The productive possibilities of California were never so highly prized as now.

Lime.—Distilled oil of Mexican origin reported here as low as $6 per pound under competitive circumstances. Jamaica oil is practically out of the market. Even imitation lime oil brings as high as $5 per pound in quarters formerly featuring Jamaica oils as headliners in lime oils.

Nutmeg.—Some trade advices quote the raw material on the basis of "as soon as possible" from primary market. That does not spell relief for distillers anxious to make oil. Of course, their ceilings preclude production now except at financial loss.

Orange.—Doubted that BEW is being generally pressed to bring oil forward from French North Africa. A glut of oil remains on this market and not a great deal of progress is made toward reducing the surplus down to nearer-to-earth figures.

Palmarosa.—A fair distribution in moderate quantities exists locally but top quality merchandise is none too abundant.

Peppermint.—The domestic menthol market may gain something from the arrival of some 3,100 pounds of oil. Brazil plans to produce much more peppermint oil this year than last, but she is also understood determined to

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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master menthol making from dementholized oil; less of her dementholized oil may be expected to come here. The rub is that she will have to learn how to extract more menthol from the oil left after the first processing. The "how to do it" is definitely known here. It was formerly a neat little side line of the Germans who bought huge quantities of dementholized peppermint oil from Japan and profitably removed all but the last vestiges of menthol from the Nip byproduct of menthol making.

Petitgrain. — Haitian oil is reported to possess excellent properties when made by producers fully aware of the most favorable production requirements.

Sassafrass. — Stocks of natural oil increased by some 42 cases last week and it will probably be put promptly to manufacturing purposes.

Spearmint.—Holding very firm with farmer-producers about to increase their stores against requirements of the year ahead.

Tansy. — Little to nothing heard about farmer activity in making this oil this year. There is not much being carried over.

Thyme.—Steady. Fair demand along rather routine lines maintained prices on a well stabilized basis.

Vetiver.—In strong position and low supply with sellers reserved and tending to confine sales to quantities in ratio with those available and consumer requirements.

Wormseed.—Very firm. Little or no local competition. Conditions point to strength in primary market. Size of production in doubt. Believed less acreage was cultivated this year.

Wormwood.—Stocks on short side and sellers are unable to supply total requirements of some buyers. A bountiful crop is not likely.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Butyrate.—Stabilized in price. Stocked moderately. Fair call.

Amyl Salicylate. — Reserves kept conservative by moderate production.

Anethol.—In dubious position due to limitations on production possibilities.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Situation almost identical with that in anethol.

Benzaldehyde.—Demand very good. Filled on basis limited by current output.

Benzyl Compounds.—All in restricted supply and all in good request.

Bromstyrol. — Not much available. Values definitely strong.

Cinnamic Alcohol.—Moderate supplies coping with current moderate call.

Coumarin.—Firm. Controlled deliveries serve to keep users supplied.

Diphenyl Oxide.—Fairly quiet at the moment, but maintained in firm position.

Ethyl Benzoate.—No surplus supply. Current call conservative.

—O-P-D—

Mint Oil Plant Ready in California

—*Continued from page 3*

the mint crop will be cut about July 15.

Representative fine crops are almost ready on 4 acres of the D. W. Nikkel ranch, and 14 acres at the Sarah Faust ranch, and a later crop will be harvested on 33 acres of the Al Bender ranch. A number of other farmers are interested in mint growing in the Shafter region, and plantings are promised wherever the soil proves right for the crop by test.

The local distillation plant consists of a boiler which develops steam under 80 pounds pressure, and a series of concrete retorts into which the newlycut mint is thrown. Live steam is piped into these retorts and made to circulate through the mint to steep out the oil. Heavy wooden lids clamped onto the retorts allow steam to escape only into the condenser which is made of pipes graduated in size and cooled by flowing water. The oil comes to the top of the resulting liquid and is drawn off into cans to be shipped to southern California. Mint will become a major product in the Shafter area within two years, it was said by Vick officials.

The output this season will be handled by two retorts, but plans have been made to construct eight more retorts to handle up to 1,000 pounds of oil a day next year. The distillation process requires two hours, and each retort handles 1½ tons of mint hay.

—O-P-D—

Cifelli Returns to Givaudan

Thomas Cifelli, jr., resigned recently from the Office of Alien Property Custodian to resume his duties with Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., aromatics and essential oils, this city.

—O-P-D—

Boston BIMS Plan 'Indoor Outing'

The BIMS of Boston are planning an "indoor outing" at the University Club which would consist of a day of bowling, ping pong matches, billiards, cards, swimming, etc., in lieu of cancellation of the June golf tournament.

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Petroleum Derivatives

PAW Intensifying Efforts to Relieve Shortage of Derivatives With Additional Assistance in Swelling Crude Production

The problem of furnishing enough crude petroleum to the independent refineries in the East and Middle West, to enable them to amplify their outturn of the principal derivatives sufficiently to meet most non-essential as well as military requirements, remains unsolved. Current runs of crude oil from producing wells to these refineries are proving woefully inadequate for all these purposes, and reserves are being rapidly drained.

The amount of petroleum needed in the war effort, particularly in the form of high-octane gasoline and both fuel and lubricating oils, is stupendously great. The major portion of the refining capacities of the completely integrated petroleum enterprises is still being diverted to the production of components of 100-octane gasoline for the fighting fronts or of synthetic rubber, leaving only comparatively small quantities available for the independent refiners to convert into the products urgently needed by non-military users.

It has therefore become obvious that there can be no improvement in the extremely tight supply situation in low-grade gasoline and fuel oil required for farm tractor work, in the special solvent and diluent naphthas called for by the paint and dry cleaning industries, or in butane, propane and other liquefied gases or petroleum waxes until the flow of crude petroleum to the refineries is hugely amplified by the bringing in of new wells and the augmentation of the output of wells resorting to secondary production methods with the waning of their period of flush production.

Secretary Ickes, himself, as head of PAW, has announced that his agency will intensify its efforts to increase production to meet the threat of "an imminent shortage," by accelerating its program to bring about "increased search for crude oil, installations for greatly expanded secondary recovery operations, and further encouragement of conservation practices."

Price Changes

Advanced

Gasoline, North Texas, 60-octane, ½c. per gal.; Group 3, natural (casinghead), 26-70-octane, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.— Production of the unallocated grades and aliphatics continues extremely large, but still slightly under the current demand. There has been a slight diminution of the call for the allocated grades, and, with assurances from WPB of ample supplies of xylol for use in the making of these grades throughout the current month, producers and other suppliers are experiencing no difficulty in filling all orders accompanied by the requisite authorizations. Prices firmly maintained.

Cleaners' Naphthas.—Buying interest keeping up well. Tone strong.

Lacquer Diluent.—Continues in brisk demand. Market steady.

Mineral Spirit.—Moving briskly into consuming channels. Prices stable.

Rubber Solvent.—In increasingly active call, commensurate with the notable progress of synthetic rubber production. Tone firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—Keeps in keen request. Market steady.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Being steadily absorbed by paint industry, with holders of government orders the largest takers. Prices firmly maintained.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 9

Aromatic Solvents.— Buying interest good, market strong.
Cleaners' Naphtha.— Moderate business, no price change.
Lacquer Diluent.—Extensive call, quotations holding.
Mineral Spirit.—Request brisk, steady market tone.
Rubber Solvent.—Call still increasing, market stiff.
Stoddard Solvent.—Business good, no price change.
V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Buyers interested, quotations steady.

Los Angeles—July 9

Aromatic Solvents.— Producers continue able to supply consumers of allocated grades having necessary authorization. Other grades moving well.
Cleaners' Naphtha.—Only a routine business is being recorded. Tone, however, holding steady.
Lacquer Diluent.—Consistent call for this naphtha. Prices firmly held.
Rubber Solvent.—In increasingly active request. Market strong.
Stoddard Solvent.— Moving steadily into consuming channels. Market stable.

Tulsa—July 9

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Refiners still experiencing some difficulty in filling all orders because of the inadequacy of crude oil runs and diversion of a considerable amount of plant capacities to the production of components of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Interest in this liquefied gas continues unseasonally brisk, as it is urgently needed in the production of components of high-octane gasoline and for heat-generating industrial purposes. Prices firmly maintained.

Heptane.—Moving steadily. Tone stable.

Hexane.—Demand reaching moderate proportions. Prices strongly held.

Octanes. — In fair request. Market tone stable.

Pentanes. — Business holding out well. Prices well maintained.

Propane.—Active purchasing continues, chiefly on high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber production accounts. Market strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 9

Butane.—Call good, no price change.
Heptane.—More market interest, market steady.
Hexane.—Orders brisk, prices stiff.
Octanes.— Active inquiry, quotations firm.
Pentanes.—Orders extensive, with market stable.
Propane.—Needs indicated to be expanding, with prices strong.

Los Angeles—July 9

Butane.—Continued diversion of much plant capacity to production of components of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber is depriving non-essential users of all except a small percentage of their erstwhile supply. Prices strongly maintained.
Propane.—Call for this light hydrocarbon continues unabatedly keen, contrary to the experience at this season in recent years.

Tulsa—July 9

Butane.—Buying interest keeps active. Market strong.
Propane.—Continues in keen demand. Prices firmly held.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Demand keeping up well. Supplies still limited. Tone firm.

Paraffin.—Shortage in supplies of crude scale, partly refined and fully refined grades continues unrelieved. Demand is still extremely keen and for the most part unsatisfied.

Petrolatums. — Moving steadily into consuming channels. Prices firmly held at the levels established last October.

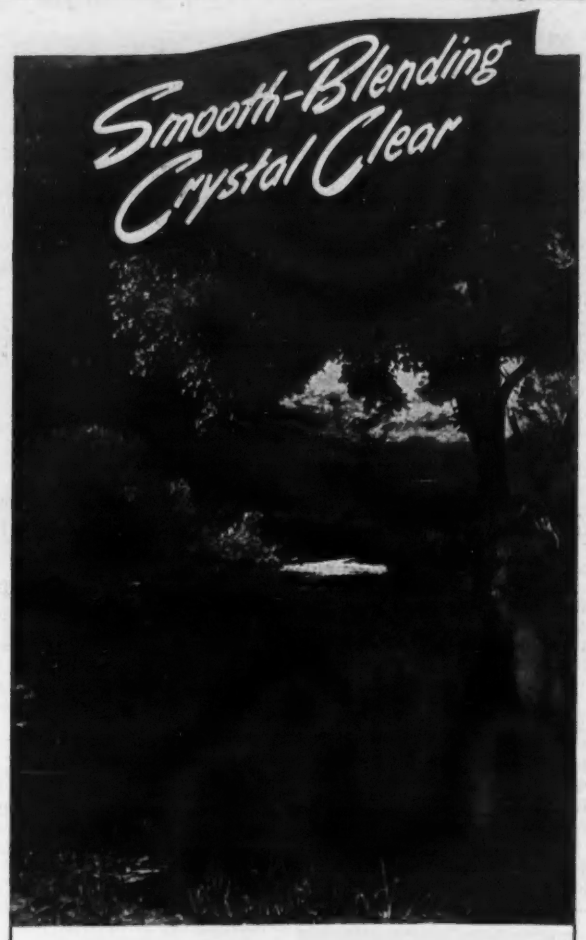
White Mineral Oils.—Continue in fair request. Market steady for both technical and U.S.P. grades.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 9

Paraffin.— Business brisk, no price change.
Petrolatums.—Movement active, market steady.

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



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LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

White Mineral Oils.—Orders good, quotations firm.

Los Angeles—July 9

Paraffin.—In intensely brisk call which continues to outstrip supply. With production stationary, much of current demand going unsatisfied.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—An overall policy for the handling of all problems arising from their endeavors to arrange supply and distribution of petroleum has been agreed upon by the War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, Petroleum Administrator for War and Office of Defense Transportation within the past week. An announced by WPB's chairman, a mutual understanding has been reached both as to the function of each of these four agencies on the scores of petroleum supply and rationing and also on their inter-agency relationships. By the terms of this agreement, an advisory body has been created, to be known as the Petroleum Rationing Policy Committee, consisting of representatives of the four agencies and the War Food Administration. The Price Administrator will be chairman of this committee, and will make all decisions after obtaining the advice of the committee. Dissents from his decisions may be appealed to WPB's chairman.

The Bureau of Mines has estimated the daily average supply of crude oil needed to meet the market demand this month at 4,038,700 barrels, or 6 percent above the actual demand for July, 1942.

OPA has ruled, in Amendment No. 114 to Revised Price Schedule No. 88, effective July 14, that differentials established in contracts with producers of crude oil must be preserved when a specific maximum price is set for an individual area. According to this ruling, persons or companies with contracts in existence on October 1, 1941, or which have been renewed thereafter, or with new contracts running between buyer and seller concerning the same production, have the right to require payment of the same differentials; also that the maximum price of one holding such a contract is the sum of the contract price and the difference between the specific price set and the lowest posted price as of October 1, 1941.

Gasoline.—The most notable development in the gasoline situation within the past week has been OPA's reversal of its previous stand by permitting motorcar operators with "A" coupons to obtain sufficient "gas" with which to make one round trip to their summer homes or vacation resorts, provided that "adequate alternative means of transportation" for such trips, such as train or bus service, is not available.

Refiners of gasoline in North Texas have marked up their prices of 60-octane "gas" an eighth cent per gallon to an inside figure of 5 cents, while those in Group 3 have advanced their prices for natural or casinghead "gas," 26-70 octane, to the extent of three-eighths of a cent per gallon to a new rock-bottom level of 3⅞ cents.

—O-P-D—

Humble Gets Stop Order On Equipment Installation

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has issued a stop order halting installation of additional equipment at a Baytown, Tex., refinery of the Humble Oil & Refining Company of Houston. The equipment was to include two catalytic cracking units for conversion of existing thermal cracking coil to hydrogenation service. The project was to produce 100-octane gasoline.

Preference ratings were revoked upon recommendation of the sponsor, the Petroleum Administration for War, which reported that other methods of procuring the gasoline would be adopted. The action, it was pointed out, is a routine one and does not affect the 100-octane gas production program.

To Retire July 31

E. B. Reeser, president of the Barnsdall Oil Company, this city, will retire July 31, in accordance with the company's plan of retirement. James A. Dunn will succeed Mr. Reeser as president and Frank Graman has been named vice-president and secretary.

Fertilizer State Laws to Guide Gov't Distribution

OPD Washington Bureau

The house-approved bill (H. R. 1396) requiring Federal agencies to conform to the State inspection laws in the distribution of fertilizers, feeds, seeds, nursery stock, and other agricultural materials was passed by the senate July 7.

The bill, which is the outgrowth of a protest by Florida against the failure of the government to pay State inspection fees on fertilizer distributed to the farmers within the State as part payment for their co-operation with the agricultural adjustment programs, nullifies a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which held that States could not levy fees against the government on the fertilizer it distributes.

—O-P-D—

Downing Quits PAW

OPD Washington Bureau

Resignation of John Downing as assistant director of the Marketing Division, Petroleum Administration for War, has been announced. Mr. Downing has been with PAW since last December, on leave of absence from the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky. He will again take up his former activities with that company.

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Coke Now Under RPS No. 88

OPD Washington Bureau

Petroleum coke, except when sold by resellers for use as fuel, has been specifically placed under the petroleum products regulation by the Office of Price Administration, effective July 12.

No material change in ceiling prices will result from amendment No. 113 to Revised Price Schedule No. 88, for it specifies that March, 1942, will continue as the base period for this product.

—O-P-D—

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 45

Animal Oils

Degras.—Spot product still in light supply, crude and neutral. Inquiry good. Market firm.

Lard.—All grades inquired for. Supplies still abnormally light. Tone firm.

Neatsfoot.—Supplies small in all instances and market firm, with quotations mainly nominal. Numerous inquiries.

Waxes

Demand for waxes continued much in excess of supply and the ability of wax dealers to cope with the difficult situation is definitely limited by the import quotas permitted them. There is a distinct feeling that more wax in general could be licensed for import without jeopardizing the war program. Attempts to increase stocks without curtailing the importation of more essential materials have not been successful. Every shipment arriving here has been sold long before the carrier ship docks at United States ports. Warehouses of dealers are empty of unsold stocks and seem likely so to remain for an indefinite future. Imports of beeswax were 480 packages last week.

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Fertilizer Materials

Most Mixers Now Under Contract for Season's Needs—Improved Outlook for Chemical Fertilizer Materials

Most of the fertilizer mixers have placed their contracts for the 1943-1944 season with the producers of basic materials. The government's program of dividing the season's shipments into equal monthly deliveries was a new feature, and comparatively little difficulty was encountered in adjusting orders to the monthly delivery system. It is apparent that mixing operations will extend over the entire year, thereby eliminating the three or four months previously known as the active season.

Outlook for chemical fertilizers has improved considerably, according to War Food Administration officials. Estimates based on preliminary reports show that 10,000,000 tons of chemical fertilizer were used by farmers during 12 months from July 1, 1942. It is expected that from 5 to 10 percent more in total tonnage will be available in the coming year. Although nitrogen and phosphates will be in larger supply, potash is expected to be somewhat less. In revised FPO order No. 5, provision has been made for special grades of fertilizer suitable for Victory gardens. Only one grade for the entire country was available last year. The grades that will be obtainable next year are 6-10-4 for Pacific coast states, 4-12-4 for Midwest and 5-10-5 for Atlantic coast and Southern states. Victory gardens will also be able to purchase small quantities of soda nitrates, ammonia sulphate and ammonia nitrate to supplement the mixed fertilizer, where such is required.

Total visbile supplies of nitrogen as estimated by WPB are 623,000 net tons ammonia — approximately equivalent to 520,000 net tons of nitrogen. No estimates were given as to the needed supply of Chilean soda nitrate. In its report, the Inorganic Nitrogen Sub-Committee asserts that taking the figures as they stand, but in recognition of the fact that the estimates are subject to change, two facts are outstanding. First, 22 percent of the total is represented by ammonia nitrate, a part of which, however, is to be routed in solution form. Second, about 18 percent is in liquid form, this amount being subject to increase at the cost of ammonia nitrate, without significant change in total quantity.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate. — Orders from mixers were steadily absorbing allocations. Buying conditions seemed a trifle easier. Prices were unchanged.

Ammonia Sulphate. — Mixers continued to enter contracts for this material at recent quotations. The program is that with each two tons of sulphate one ton of nitrate must be purchased. Estimates on operations of by product cokeovens for the week ended July 3 indicate a production of 36,349,480 pounds from that source.

Castor Pomace. — This material reached the market in moderate quantities. Reported that the government has satisfied requirements for air plane bases and this relieved the market from urgent demand from that source. Importations of castor beans last week were exceedingly heavy.

Fish Meal. — OPA has ruled that manufacturers of fish meal for mixing purposes are required to specify the amount of protein in the meal by a tag attached to the invoice. The regulation was declared by amendment No. 3 to price schedule 73.

Soda Nitrate.—July shipments went forward in seasonal volume to fertilizer mixers and war industries. The same steady market position was reported.

Soybean Meal. — The price at the primary center (Decatur, Ill.) has been fixed by the Department of Agriculture and Commodity Credit Corporation at $33.50 per ton, in bulk, so that the nominal price, delivered in the East Coast section, including the New York metropolitan area, would be the Decatur price plus the freight rate. The two largest processors of soybeans in the New York area have entered into a contract with CCC, whereby they are processing the beans supplied by CCC and are offering the meal at $37 per ton in bulk and at $40.50 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Edgewater, N. J.

Tankage.—Offerings were definitely scarce here and also at western and southern distributing points. Occasional sales for feeding purposes reported in Chicago. More disposition among mixers to use substitutes. Hope was expressed that permits would soon be released for the further importation of material from South America.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Steady shipments passed to grinders and supply seemed fully adequate to meet demand. The movement of Florida land pebble and Tennessee brown rock held a satisfactory average and the market's position appeared firm. Passing of North African material from the picture relieved any anxiety that may have existed regarding future imports.

Superphosphate.—Heavy production reported in progress. Demand remained active with shipments going forward in steady volume. Over half of triple output expected to be applied against lend-lease for Great Britain. Shipments of 1,500 tons a month expected in Northeastern area of United States. Processors finding some difficulty in securing sufficient acid promptly.

Potashes

Producers have placed the bulk of their contracts with fertilizer mixers for shipments over the 1943-1944 season and are now ready to make their regular monthly deliveries. According to first hand reports, the new order for contracts was placed with comparatively little difficulty as mixers were willing to accept the monthly shipment plan in their desire to assist in the war effort. The market retained the same steady position recently noted. According to WPB, the approximate distribution of the year's output will include 36,000 tons to United Kingdom, 35,000 tons to Canada, 85,000 tons for industrial and chemical use, 4,000 tons to Latin America and exports and 540,000 tons for domestic agriculture including Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Sulphur and Pyrites

No relaxation in consuming demand for sulphur could be noted. Shipments remained heavy with prospects favorable for a steady consumption. Sales of pyrites were reported on the basis of previous quotations.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—July 9

Shipments of allocated materials scheduled on monthly deliveries are reported moving promptly. These include sulphate of ammonia, ammonium nitrate, anhydrous ammonia, for mixed fertilizers, superphosphate and potash, in fact, all allocated materials for mixed fertilizers that have been scheduled for broken deliveries throughout the year.

Some domestic nitrogenous material is reported appearing in the open market at ceiling prices from midwestern producing points and Norfolk, Va. Proposals that ceiling prices be lowered have been combatted on the ground that production would be discouraged.

Quotations on materials now offered in this market are as follows:—Superphosphate, 61c. per unit, interior producing points. Sulphate of ammonia, $29 per ton, ports; $28 per ton, ovens. Nitrogenous, $3.35 per unit, St. Louis; $3.35, Milwaukee; $3.50, Norfolk, Va.

Baltimore—July 9

The market for crude fertilizer materials was quiet, with trading on a small scale and with buying held down by limited supplies and the disposition of sellers to hold on to their stocks.

Fish Scrap.—According to informants, the catch of fish had been quite good. Striking an average, the result would appear not so discouraging. The ceiling for scrap remained at $1.21 per unit, with $3 per ton allowed for bags and another $4 for grinding. The demand for meal was good.

Superphosphate.—The volume could be regarded as relatively good, with outlook encouraging. The information available is that no surplus in supplies exists, and that buying could be increased if the manufacturers were in a position to take care of more orders. In some instances, efforts to obtain supplies for resale have met with no success. The ceiling remained at 64c. per unit for material under 22 percent for run-of-pile, in bulk in Maryland.

Tankage.—The scarcity prevents trading on an impressive scale, and attention is being turned to substitutes. The ceiling remained at $5.10 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Chicago—July 9

Dried Blood.—Principal grade, $5.38 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage. — Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.45 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.35.

Bone Materials. — Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.21; 50 percent bone and meat scrap, $66.

Los Angeles, July 9.—Sellers of chemical nitrogenous materials have all but completed their bookings for the time being. Apparently some placements have been made right through the 1943-44 fertilizer year. Other commitments have been contracted on a basis of several months ahead, with the implication that further releases will be made later.

Ruling prices are:—Ammonia Nitrate. —Quoted at $70 per ton with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton from California plant. Canadian material on same basis.

Ammonia Sulphate.—At $38 per ton with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton from California plant. Canadian material on same basis.

Bone Meal.—Quoted at $45 to $48.50 per ton for steamed. Scarce.

Nitrate of Soda.—Sellers have made no announcement for current fertilizer year. Doubtful if this product will be offered for sale.

—O-P-D—

Texas Gulf Gets Star For 'E' Production Flag

The Texas Gulf Sulphur Company has been awarded a white star to add to the Army-Navy "E" production award flag it received November 2. Announcement of this second award was made on June 26 by Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson in a letter addressed to the men and women of the Newgulf plant and the Galveston loading plant of the company. The award was made for meritorious services on the production front. It indicates that during the period since the receipt of the "E" award high standards have been maintained in the quality and quantity of production of sulphur.

—O-P-D—

Phosphate Fertilizing Boosted as Food Aid

—*Continued from page 7*

I want the committee to investigate phosphate, the P_2O_5 and the food and feed situation. First of all, I want to find out why the full-rated capacity of the industry to produce P_2O_5 is not being now employed, why its peak production is not applied to the land for this growing season. Would the use of that additional supply be too revealing to the millions of farmers who have not seen what 42,000 of their fellow-workers have accomplished when phosphate was applied to the soil? Would the subsequent changes in fertilizer practices be too fundamental for a habit-bound industry to face? Is the demand for P_2O_5 deliberately being held down, or is it simply blindness? I want to know.

On the Other Side

Commenting on the resolution and Senator Hill's assailing of the fertilizer industry, Charles J. Brand, executive secretary of the National Fertilizer Association, said:—

It is difficult to understand the purposes Senator Hill had in mind when he introduced S. Res. 172 July 6. This resolution calls for an investigation of the superphosphate industry of the United States by the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

April 29 in an address to the senate covering seventeen three-column pages of the Congressional Record, Senator Hill repeatedly and unfairly criticized the fertilizer industry, relying on an extraordinary mixture of accuracies and inaccuracies, information and misinformation. Again May 27, he voiced criticisms. Now little more than a month later he demands an investigation.

The fertilizer industry does not object to an investigation that may serve a useful purpose. In this case, however, there is no evidence submitted nor any claim made that the munitions program or the agricultural program, for that matter, is suffering from a shortage of phosphorus or its compounds.

From a low of about 1,650,000 tons in 1932 to a high of nearly 6,000,000 tons in 1942, the fertilizer industry has supplied all needs. Production in 1942-43 exceeded that of the previous year by 15 percent, reaching an all-time record. Production in 1943-44 promises to exceed the preceding year by another 10 percent.

The Seventy-fifth Congress, under public resolution 112, created a special joint committee of both houses "to investigate the adequacy and use of phosphate resources in the United States." Hearings were held in Tennessee, Idaho, Florida, and Washington, D. C. Some ninety witnesses were heard, over 1,200 pages of printed testimony was recorded, and later an extensive report of the whole investigation was made to Congress in published form.

There has been no new developments that would seem to call for another investigation at this time. The constantly expanding requirements of the munitions program, of industry and of agriculture are being met.

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Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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ESTABLISHED CINCINNATI firm covering part of Ohio and Louisville, Kentucky, and selling paint, rubber, ink, paper and other industries would consider representing an additional actual producer. BOX 511, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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GLASS CONTAINERS wanted—in quart, pint, and half-pint sizes. Amber blake style preferred but not essential. Advise style, quantity and price. BOX 505, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 501, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Private laboratory needs immediately horizontal steam sterilizer autoclave, about 16 in. to 20 in. diameter, 28 in. to 36 in. long. Jacketed type, late model preferable. BOX 509, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FILTER, CONTINUOUS, Oliver, acid proof. Submit complete details regarding price, delivery, size, serial number, condition, etc. BOX 512, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Bird solid bowl continuous centrifugal filter—small size—acid proof material preferably. BOX 516, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—A one-operation dry powder filler and packaging machine or separate of 12,000 capacity or more, also a pulverizer of 300 to 500-pound capacity. What have you? BOX 515, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 67

STAINLESS STEEL TRUCK TANK
5' dia. x 14', insulated and covered with aluminum, 1,980 gals.

BOILER — KEELER WATER TUBE
200 H.P. 200 lbs. W.P., ASME, with stoker. Used one year.

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New, open top, dished bottom, 1" outlet, mounted on stands, 100 gals. each.

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9' dia. x 5' deep, with heavy duty agitator, 100 lbs. W.P. (this is a new kettle).

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3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in. - 5 roller High Speed ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

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1—Mitts & Merrill CRE No. 15 Shredder, 75 HP motor
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3—250 HP Heine Water Tube Boilers, 150 lb. pressure, Mass. std.
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1—Curing Chamber, 15' x 21' x 27' high

Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2

Send for Complete List

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
4—PEBBLE MILLS: 2 Patterson perox lined 300 gal.: 1—6'x5' Steel lined: 1—32"x42" Rubber lined; other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.
5—4,000 lbs., 2,000 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 600 lbs., DRY POWDER MIXERS; other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 300, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
3—Cresson Morris 48" Copper basket, direct m. d. CENTRIFUGALS, Ball bearing.
5—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 5-roll High Side; No. 1 beater type; No. 0000.
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1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER; 1—No. 10 jacketed.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
1—Lummus 8" COPPER COLUMN, with Still Pot, Condenser and Dephlegmator.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, twin horiz. 250 tons, direct m. d. to West, 500 HP synchr. Motor 3-60-440 V.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, 40 tons, m. d. with 100 HP, 3-60-440 V.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 5—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30"12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS; 2—Anco 4'x9', single drum; 1—4'x8'.
20—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
1—28"x60", B. & C. DRYER m. d.
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT.
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5—Direct heat Rotary DRYERS; 1—6'x24' Iroquois and 1—5'x30' Iroquois, ½" shells, 3—4'x30'.
1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. Ingersoll Rand AIR COMPRESSOR, 100 lb. A. C. motor.
1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER.
1—Church VOLUMETER, for proportioning.
1—4'x10' ROD MILL, steel lined.
1—Dings MAGNETIC SEPARATOR, for 15" belt.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
1—5' dia. all Copper Steam Jacketed VACUUM PAN, complete.
1—Stokes 400 gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated VACUUM PAN.
1—Ross No. 30 Mammoth 37 gal. PONY MIXERS; 1—Ross 42 gal., other sizes.

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5—Foster Pump Works Bronze Rotary Type (excelsior) Pumps, size 3½", 58 GPM at 150 RPM, directly connected through reduction gears to a Sprague DC motor, 3 HP, 115 v., 1150 RPM.
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2—Ross & Day, 40 gal. Pony Mixers
3—Baeber, 2000 lb. Jacketed Heavy Duty Mixers
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2—15 gal. J. H. Day Pony Mixers
1—Abbe Meetedon, 200 gal. Jacketed Mixer
2—Liquid Paint Mixers, 75 gal. and 100 gal.
1—Abbe Lemert No. 4 Mixer

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4—Monel, 35 gal. Steam Jacketed Kettles
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1—Raymond 2 roll High Side Mill
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1—40" Carey Jacketed Putty Chaser

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—Continued from page 66

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—Continued on page 68

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1—Steel Bin, 5'x5'x9' overall.
1—Raymond 5 Roll High Side Mill.
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1—Ruggles Cole 54" x 26', Class A-4, Rotary Dryer, with furnace and fan.
4—Bucket Elevators, steel housing, 40' to 50' centers.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal, bottom discharge, solid steel basket.

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1—Ruggles Cole 54" x 26' Rotary Dryer, Class A-4.
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1—Elyria 100 gal. Vacuum Still with 2—300 gal. glass lined receivers, condenser and pump.
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1—Badger 1,000 gal. Copper Still.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Kettle, 42" x 60".
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2'6" to 7' dias.
25—Copper Jckt'd. Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
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1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, with 10 HP AC motor, bottom discharge, solid basket.
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2—W. & P. 9 and 50 gal. Mixers.
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2—Day, Robinson Powder Mixers, jacketed, 500 and 600 lbs.
1—Day No. 50 Imperial, Jckt'd., 75 gal.
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5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
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1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 30 copper leaves on 2" centers.
1—Sperry 36"x36", cast iron, 48 chambers.
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PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS
1—Hardinge Ball Mill, 7' x 36", tilanite lined, with air classifier.
4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½' x 3½'.
8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24" x 36", 36" x 36", 75 to 100 gal.
18—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 600 gal.
6—Day, Ross Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
3—Raymond Mills, 3, 4, 5 rolls.
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TANKS
1—350 gal. Rubber Lined.
26—Wood Tanks, 500 to 10,000 gals.
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1—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal., with agitator.
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MISCELLANEOUS
5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
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40—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Alum., 1½" to 3".
Lead Pipe & Valves, 2" to 6".
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SEE OUR AD ON PAGE 68

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Stainless Steel Agitated Jacketed Tank, 100 gal.
Nickel Jacketed Kettles, 100 gal.
Glass Lined Jacketed Tank, closed, 1200 gal.
Copper Jacketed Kettles 50 & 250 gal.
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2 - 18" Center Feed Open Delivery Filter Presses.
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2—4 x 6' Buffalo atmospheric Drum Dryers.
2—150 gal. Pressure Tanks, ½" plate.
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1—600 sq. ft. all-copper Condenser.
5—100-300 gal. st. jac. Steel Kettles.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
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Liquidating Tennessee phosphate plant.
Send for illustrated folder.
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Used equipment of all types and size. Will PAY CASH and remove immediately. Single machines or entire plants. Write or wire collect, giving full description and lowest cash price.

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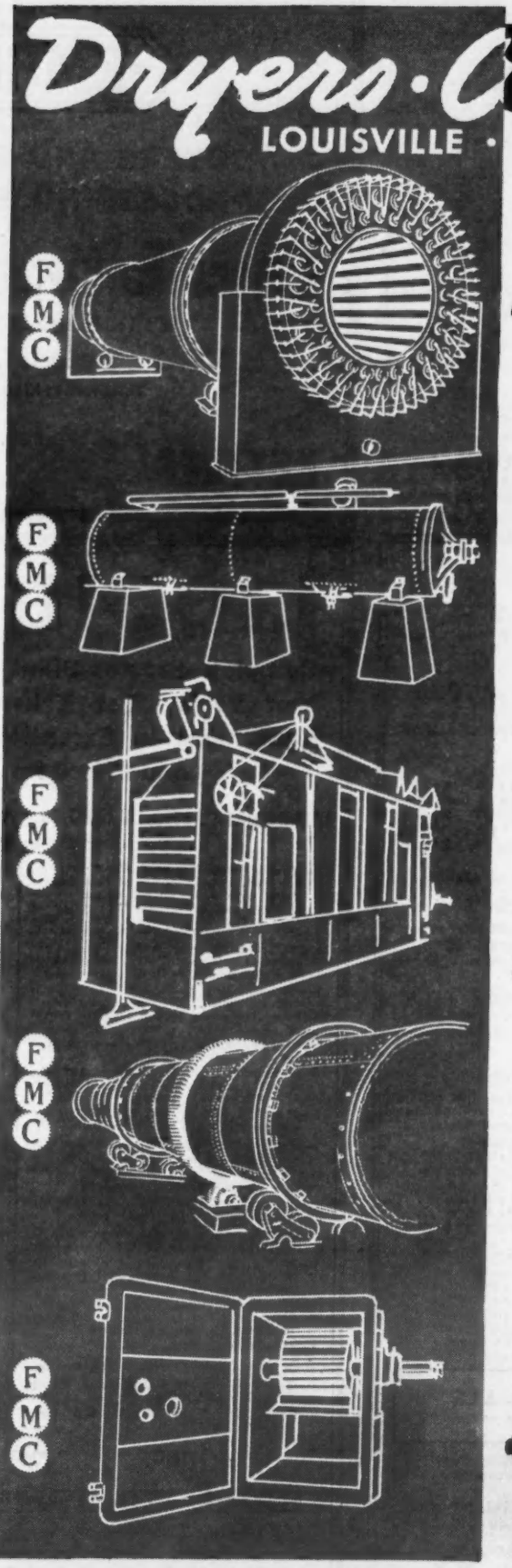

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EAST 9th STREET & EAST RIVER DRIVE, NEW YORK

Business Wants

—Continued from page 67

Positions Offered

CHEMIST—Excellent opportunity for high type chemist looking for a future. Well established raw material firm wants progressive man for control and research work. Paint or allied experience desirable. State training, experience and draft status. BOX 513, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

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Donald Davis Shifted In WPB Setup

—Continued from page 3

Donald D. Davis, former president of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., is a resident of Wayzata, Minn. He was appointed director of the Program Coordination Division of the War Production Board in September, 1942; became director of the Program Bureau in November, and was appointed vice-chairman for operations March 3, 1943.

Projects Div. Moved

The transfer from New York to Washington of the functions and personnel of the former Construction Division of the War Production Board has been completed, WPB has announced. In a recent reorganization of the Facilities Bureau, the name of the Construction Division was changed to Project Division.

Whiting Heads Steel Div.

John T. Whiting, president of Alan Wood Steel Company, Conshohocken, Pa., is appointed director of WPB steel division, succeeding H. G. Batcheller, who was recently named WPB operations vice-chairman.

—O-P-D—

Southeastern Research Agronomists to Meet

A conference of research agronomists of nine southeastern States will be held at the Ansley hotel, Atlanta, Ga., July 15 and 16. Those invited to attend are agronomists who are members of the subcommittes on corn and small grains and on green manures, cover crops, and crop residues of the national joint committee on nitrogen utilization or who are cooperating with these subcommittees. The program will include:—Discussions as to the nitrogen situation, present and future; objectives of research; work in progress; plans for new experiments; and drafting of co-ordinated experiments.

—O-P-D—

Anaconda Sales Co. Shifts Fertilizer Dept.

All business of the fertilizer department of the Anaconda Sales Company will now be conducted in the name of the fertilizer department of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Anaconda, Mont.

Fish Meal for Mixing Needs Protein Identity

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers of fish meal for mixing purposes, whether sold in bulk, bags, or other containers, are now required to identify the amount of protein in the meal by a tag attached to the bag, or, by a certificate of analysis attached to the invoice, the **Office of Price Administration** has announced.

Amendment No. 3 to Revised Price Schedule 43, effective July 10, 1943, also eliminates the term "grade" from the regulation, and states that fish scrap need not be tagged as to protein content. Fish scrap, OPA points out, is not sold on a guaranteed protein basis, but on the actual analysis of protein contained in a given lot of fish scraps. Fish meal, on the other hand, is sold on a range of 5 points upwards from the minimum guaranteed analysis, and is paid for at prices scheduled in the regulation according to the amount of protein in the fish meal.

—O-P-D—

OPA Accounting Div. Head Named

Appointment of Paul M. Green as director of the Accounting Division of the Office of Price Administration has been announced by Dexter M. Keezer, Deputy Administrator in charge of Professional Services. Mr. Green succeeds Herbert F. Taggart, who has accepted a major's commission in the United States Army. Mr. Green joined OPA in 1941 as Policy Assistant to Dr. Taggart.

—O-P-D—

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1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vac. Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 30 & 600 Multiple Clarifier, M.D.
5—Ross 2½, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 500 gals.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined & Steel Tanks up to 4,000 gals.
6—Vert. Jack. Kettles, up to 500 gals.
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1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Type A Hammer Mill.
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1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Hammer Mill, direct connected to 15 HP motor
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1—Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Co. Hydraulic Press, with 18" dia. steel basket with pump attached
2—Buffalo Can Fillers, ½ to 5 gal.
1—Bronze Mangle, with 2 HP motor
1—Taber 5" x 5" Centrifugal Pump, with 7½ HP motor
9—Gould and Taber 3", 2½", 2" Centrifugal Pumps
1—Gould 2" x 1½" Centrifugal Pump, with 3 HP motor
1—Gould 2½" x 2½" Centrifugal Pump, motor driven
1—Fairbanks Morse 1½" x 1" Centrifugal Pump with 1½ HP motor
1—Blackmer 2" x 2" Rotary Pump, with gear reduction and 1 HP motor
1—Steel Mixing Tank, 175 gal. capacity, with Nettco drive
1—Horizontal Steel Tank, 4' dia. x 7' long, ½" plate, all welded, dished heads
8—8'6" dia. x 6' high, 2,500 gal., Wood Stave Tanks with agitator drives
3—1,200 gal. Wood Stave Tanks
3—5' dia. x 5' high, 750 gal., Wood Tanks, with Nettco agitator drives
2—4' x 3', 275 gal. Wood Tanks with coils and agitator drives
2—10,000 gal. Wood Tanks with agitator drives
1—10,000 gal. Wood Tank with two gate type agitators and driven by U. S. 7½ HP reduction drive motor
2—6' dia. x 4' high, 850 gal. Wood Tanks
1—4'6" x 5', 600 gal. Wood Tank, lead lined, with monel agitator
1—Alsop 3 HP Vertical Agitator Drive with shaft and propellers
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